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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEND THE LITTLE ONES HAPPY TO BED.

Send the little ones happy to bed
When closes the troublesome day,
Let no harsh invective be said
To ruffle the mind while they pray.
Sore trials and troubles full soon
The sweet sleep of childhood will ban;
Then let them lie joyously down
And cherish bright dreams while they can.

Send the little ones happy to bed,
Though they may be mischievous and wild,
Nature seldom bes owns a wise head
On a rosy cheeked, light-hearted child.
Then let their glad spirits have play,
And brighter and stronger they'll grow,
Like a stream that runs free on its way,
And suff..rs no check on its flow.

Send the little ones happy to bed,
You know not what l.. may be near,
Ere the morning your.. may be dead,
Then vain the regret or the tear.
O let them lie down with delight,
And fall not to give and to take,
A kiss when they prat..le "good night,"
And a kiss in the morn when they wake.

THE RING OF RINGS.

When or where the ring was first adopted as a badge of matrimony, it is utterly impossible to say. We have a shadowy recollection of reading somewhere that Tubal and Cain fashioned the first ring, and not knowing what to do with it when he had made it, consulted Adam on the matter, and, by his advice, gave the ring to his son, that he might espouse a wife with it. It is very doubtful, however, if the ancient Hebrews used marriage rings, although the words of the Jewish betrothal service, "Behold thou art betrothed unto me with this ring, according to the rights of Moses and Israel," almost assert that they did. An old writer says the ancient Jews acknowledged the planet Jupiter to be a star having favorable influences, and it was customary among them for a newly married man to give his bride a ring with the planet's name engraved upon it, so that she might be delivered of all her children under Jupiter's benign auspices. If the wedding ring was indeed an Israelitish institution, it is strange that it is never alluded to in Holy writ or mentioned by the Talmudists. Selden goes so far as to declare the Jews were the very last people to adopt the use of it; nevertheless the nuns of St. Anne, at Rome, believed themselves blessed in possessing the marriage ring of their saint, the mother of the Virgin—a rudely-made silver ring; and according to legends, Joseph and Mary were married with a ring, onyx and amethyst.

In his "Book on the Common Prayer," Wheatley calls the ring a visible pledge of the man's fidelity, "which by the First Common Prayer Book of King Edward VI., was accompanied with other tokens of spoutage in gold and silver." This lets us into the meaning and design of the ring, and intimates it to be the remains of an ancient custom, whereby it was usual for the man to purchase the woman, laying down for the price of her a certain sum of money; or else performing certain articles or conditions which the father of the damsel would accept as an equivalent. Among the Romans, this was called coemption or purchasing, and was accounted the firmest kind of marriage which they had. Pliny tells us it was customary to send an iron ring without any stone in it, by way of present to a woman upon her betrothal, a fashion probably springing out of another Roman custom, the giving of a ring as earnest, upon the conclusion of a bargain. At her actual marriage, the Roman bride usually received a ring bearing the figure of a key upon it, in token that henceforth she would be charged with the keys of her husband's house; and sometimes the keys themselves were handed over to her at the same time.

When an Anglo Saxon bachelor and maiden were betrothed, they exchanged presents or "weds," and the gentleman gave his ladylove a solemn kiss as he placed a ring upon her right hand, to remain there until he himself transferred it to her left hand when the second and final ceremonial took place. In later times, wedding rings were hallowed before being put to their proper use, by sprinkling with holy water, and the offering of a special prayer for the benefit of the wearer. When the bridegroom spoke the words endowing his bride with all his worldly goods, he put the ring upon her thumb, saying—"In the name of the Father;" then upon her forefinger, saying—"In the name of the Son;" next upon her middle finger saying—"In the name of the Holy Ghost;" finally placing the ring upon the woman's fourth finger as he said "Amen!" and there he left it. Several reasons have been advanced for the selection of the fourth finger. An opinion there is," says Sir Thomas Browne, "which magnifies the fourth nger of the left hand; presuming therein a cordial relation, that a particular vessel, nerve, vein, or artery, is conferred thereto from the heart, and thereof that especially hath the honor to bear our rings." The fourth finger was said to be the last to succumb to the gout, was known among ancient physicians as the healing finger, and always used by them in stirring their mixtures, in the belief that nothing harmful to health could come in contact with it, without its immediately making a sort of telegraphic communication of the fact to the heart of the stirrer. Those who disbelieve in any physical connection between the fourth finger and the supposed seat of love, may take their choice of the following reasons why that particular digit should be the ring-finger. The thumb and first two fingers being reserved as symbols of the Blessed Trinity, the reservation left the fourth finger the first available for the distinction. The fourth finger is guarded on either side by its fellows, and is the only finger on the hand that cannot be extended without one or the other of them following its movements. It is the least active finger of the least-used hand, upon which the ring may be always in sight and yet subjected to the least wear. Although the most commonplace, the last seems to us to be the best solution of the question; but if the Roman ladies were the first to don the marriage ring, it is not unlikely, that they merely imitated their lords and masters, who wore their official rings upon the fourth finger.

Although the ring was always placed on the fourth finger in church, it was not always allowed to remain there. English ladies were wont, at one time, to transfer the golden fetter to their thumbs, a custom perhaps originated by some high-born bride whose finger, like that of Suckling's heroine,

> "——was so small, the ring
> Would not stay on which they did ring—
> It was too wide a peck."

At Stanford Court, Worcestershire, may be seen the portraits of five ladies of the Salway family who lived in the days of Queen Bess, all of whom carry their wedding-rings upon their thumbs. Buller bears witness to the practice in his lines—

> "Others were for abolishing
> That tool of matrimony, a ring,
> With which th' unsatisfied bridegroom
> Is married only to a thumb!"

And according to the "British Apollo," the brides of George I.'s time used to remove the ring from its proper abiding-place to the thumb, as soon as the ceremony was over. We wonder much that the agitating sisterhood of our time have not yet raised their shrill protest against the sex wearing the wedding-ring at all; or, at least, rebelled at its being worn upon the left hand, seeing that betokens the inferiority and subjection of the wearer, the right hand signifying power, independence and authority, and the left exactly the contrary.

Tertullian, despite of Pliny's testimony, was inclined to believe that the Romans used gold wedding-rings as more symbolical of the generous, sincere, long-lasting affection that ought to subsist between man and wife; but in this matter would rather take the Pagans' word. Swinburne says it is of no moment of what metal the ring is made, the form being round and without end, importing that the love of those it unites shall circulate and flow continuously. But a thirteenth century bishop advances excellent reasons why the ring of rings should be of gold. He tells us that one Protheus made a ring of iron with an adamant enclosed therein, as a pledge of love, because, as iron subdueth all things, so doth love conquer all things, since nothing is more violent than its ardor; and as an adamant cannot be broken, so love cannot be overcome, for love is strong as death. In course of time, golden rings set with gems were substituted for the adamantine ones of baser metal—because—the worthy bishop explains—as gold excelleth all other metals, so doth love excel all other blessings, and as gold is set off by gems, so is conjugal love set off by other virtues. With such thorough appreciation of the honor due to love and matrimony, we cannot help wondering how the writer of such warm words ever reconciled himself to a celibate profession.

Many people believe that a marriage cannot be legally performed with a ring of any material save gold; and it was customery, not very long ago, in some parts of Ireland, to hire a gold ring for the occasion, and return it when the pair were safely bound. Marriages, however, have been celebrated with nothing but a brass curtain-ring; and stories are told of the church key being pressed into service. The editor of *Notes and Queries* relates a strange tale of a bridegroom's readiness when he discovered he had left the all-important circlet behind him. The young daughter of a certain widow, as young daughters are apt to do, bestowed her affection upon a gentleman whose merits the widow could not appreciate. Knowing, probably from experience, what headstrong creatures love smitten young folks are, the old lady kept strict watch and ward over the misguided maiden, but, as might have been expected, one old head was no match for two young hearts. One day the widow awoke to the fact that she wanted a new pair of shoes, and set off with her daughter's to the shoemaker's. Seizing the opportunity when mamma was sitting with one shoe off and one shoe on, the damsel slipped out of the shop, and hied her to church, where, by a wonderful coincidence, she found a clergyman, his clerk, and a young gentleman with a license in his pocket. All went well until it was necessary to produce the ring, when, to every one's dismay, it was not forthcoming. The bridegroom, however, was not daunted by such a trifle; he pulled off a glove, whipped out his penknife, cut a ring off the leather, placed it upon the lady's finger, and had the extreme felicity of being hailed a married man, just as the indignant widow burst into the church, too breathless to give vent to her anger.

A Jewish bridegroom could not have resorted to such an expedient, for, according to Jewish laws, it is necessary that the ring should be of a certain value, certified by the officiating rabbi. It must also be the absolute property of the bridegroom, and not obtained either upon credit or by gift. The action of placing the ring upon the woman's finger is so binding, that if nothing more be done, neither party can contract a marriage without first obtaining a divorce. No Jewish wedding rings are known to be in existence of an earlier date than the sixteenth century. There are two Jewish marriage-rings in the South Kensington Museum; one is a broad gold band enriched with bosses in filagree, the other of gold enamel, with an inscription running round the broad margin in raised enamel letters, and having fixed upon one side a turret with triangular angles and movable vanes. The late Lord Londesborough possessed a Hebrew ring of richly enameled gold, and decorated with beautiful filigree work; and, attached by a hinge to the collet, in place of a setting, was a small ridged capsule like the gabled roof of a house, and inside the ring two Hebrew words were inscribed. Most Jewish rings bear a sentiment more or less appropriate, a favorite one being "Joy be with you."

Posies or mottoes were generally inscribed upon the flat inner side of wedding rings in the sixteenth century. The ring with which Henry VIII. wedded Anne of Cleves, bore the significantly appropriate prayer, "God send me well to keep." Such inscriptions as "Amor vincit omnia;" "Tout mon cœur," "Gift and giver, your servants ever," "No gift can show the love I owe," although met with upon marriage rings, were surely intended rather for betrothal rings. Some sanguinely promise an eternity of connubial bliss.

> "Death never parts
> Such loving hearts."

Others are of an admonitory order, such as:

> "Silence ends strife
> With man and wife."

> "Where hearts agree
> There God will be."

What could be more admirably adapted for a man inclined to embrace matrimony upon the principle of limited liability, and chary of undertaking to love and cherish a wife who might prove all worser and no better, than the couplet:

> "As true to thee
> As thou to me!"

But in frankness, even this is surpassed by Bishop Thomas' motto for his fourth wife's ring:

> "If I survive,
> I'll make them five."

In 1639, some one advertised the loss of "a ring, which was a wedding ring, tyed with a black ribbon, and two little ones, with a lock of hair in it; the posie United Hearts, death only parts." Within the last year or two, posie weddie wedding-rings have reappeared; but whether the attempted revival has proved a successful one is more than we know. A more modern form of motto-ring is that wherein the words are formed by the initial letters of the stones arranged around the hoop, and for wedding "keepers" the gems are made to spell out the bridegroom's Christian name.

Another and older kind of wedding-ring was the gimmal-ring, in vogue when the ceremony of marriage was preceded by that of betrothal. The gimmal was a double or tripple ring, formed of two or three links turning upon a pivot. At the betrothal, the parties concerned broke the ring asunder, each retaining a link, to serve as a reminder of the engagement until they ratified it at the altar, when the parts were reunited, and served for the marriage-ring. These rings were usually ornamented with a pair of clasped hands enclosing a heart, a device in such favor that it was transferred to the ordinary wedding-ring. The fisher population of the Claddagh still acknowledge no other pattern, and the wedding ring is with them an heirloom, regularly transferred from the mother to the daughter who first aspires to wifehood. The brides of the Claddagh, in finding their own rings, reverse the rule obtaining everywhere else. It is the privilege and duty of the happy men to provide the binding golden hoop. When Lord Milton took unto himself a wife, the ring with which he wedded her was in its way unique, for he had, with his own hands fashioned it from a nutmeg found by him in British Columbia, while staying at the diggings there, after overcoming the dangers of the North west passage by land.

Lost wedding-rings have sometimes been strangely recovered. A matron of East Lulworth lost her ring one day; two years afterwards she was peeling some potatoes, brought from a field half a mile distant from her cottage, and upon dividing a double one, came upon the lost matrimonial circlet. A Mrs. Montjoy, of Brechin, when feeding a calf, let it suck her fingers, and on withdrawing her hand discovered, to her dismay, that her wedding-ring and keeper had both disappeared. Believing the calf was the innocent thief, she refused to part with it, and after keeping the animal for three years, had it slaughtered, and, sure enough, the long-absent rings were found in its intestines, as clean and bright as when their owners last saw them on her finger. A wealthy German farmer, living near Nordanhamn, enjoying himself one day in 1871 in making flour balls for his cattle; when he had finished his work, he found his hand minus his wedding ring, bearing his wife's name, it being the German custom for bride and bridegroom to change rings. Soon afterwards, the farmer sold seven bullocks, which the purchaser shipped to England on board the "Adler" cattle-steamer on the 26th of October. Two days afterwards, an English smack, the "Mary Ann," of Colchester, picked up at sea the still warm carcass of a bullock, which was opened by the crew to obtain some fat wherewith to grease the rigging. Inside the animal they found a gold ring, inscribed with a woman's name and the date 1869. Captain Tye reported the circumstance as soon as he arrived in port, and handed the ring over to an official, who sent it up to London. The authorities set to work to trace its ownerships, and found that the only ship reporting the loss of a beast, that could have passed the "Mary Ann," was the steamer "Adler," from which a bullock, supposed to be dead, had been thrown overboard on the 28th of October. Meanwhile, the *Shipping Gazette* recording the finding of the ring had reached Nordanhamn, and one of its readers there recognized the name inscribed upon it; communications were opened with the farmer, and in due, time, he and his wife rejoiced over the recovery of the pledge they thought lost forever.

The French Ban Triumphant at Boston.

The critical correspondent of the New York Tribune at Boston awards the palm to the Parisian band of the Garde Republicaine Francaise, and says: "I can have no hesitation in placing them above their English and German rivals, and if I am mistaken, the people generally formed a similar judgment. The foreign bands have proved the great attraction of the week, and I tremble to think what the Jubilee would have been without them. Doubtless they will be in constant demand for the rest of the festival, and I shall not be surprised if they kindle and keep alive the needed enthusiasm which neither Handel's Chorus nor Missionary Hymns on gunpowder and anvils, nor even the famous conquests of artists, have yet sufficed to excite. With cheaper admissions, and a plenty of Englishmen, Frenchmen and Prussians, and a great deal of the divine Strauss, over whose ungodly waltzes Puritan-New England is raving crazy, the Jubilee may yet avoid the financial disaster which on Monday seemed inevitable."

THE BURNT OFFERING.

Thrice happy he whose heart, each new-born night,
When the worn day hath vanished o'er earth's brim,
And he hath laid him down in chamber dim,
Straightway begins to tremble and grow bright,
And loose faint flashes toward the vaulted height
Of the great peace that overshadows him,
Till tongues of fiery hope awake and swim
Through his soul, and touch each point with light!
Then the great earth a holy altar is,
Upon whose top a sacrifice lies,
Burning in love's response up to the skies,
Whose fire descended first and kindled his;
When slow the flickering flames at length expire,
Sleep's ashes only hide the glowing fire.
—George MacDonald.

IT WAS NOT IN THE WINTER.

It was not in the winter
Our loving lot was cast;
It was the time of roses—
We plucked them as we passed!

That churlish season never frowned
On early lovers yet;
O no!—the world was newly crowned
With flowers where first we met.

'Twas twilight, and I bade you go;
But still you held me fast,
It was the time of roses—
We plucked them as we passed.
—Thomas Hood.

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

The Divorced Wife of Mr. A. M. Holbrook, of New Orleans, Attempts to Murder his Bride.

(From the New Orleans Picayune, June 18.)

About 1½ or 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a painful sensation was created throughout the city by the report that Mrs. A. M. Holbrook, the newly-married wife of the late proprietor and editor of the Picayune, had been attacked at her residence, an hour or so before, by Mr. Holbrook's divorced wife, and had been shot. The facts of the case are simply these:

Mr. Holbrook was divorced from his first wife, Mrs. Jennie Bronson, last year, after a marriage of about six years. Mr. Holbrook applied for the divorce; that Mrs Jennie Holbrook made no defence; that the application was easily granted by the court, and that the divorced wife at once left for New York, where she has since resided. Mr. Holbrook was married, for the second time, about a month ago, to the well-known, accomplished and popular Southern poetess, Miss Eliza J. Poitevent, better known as "Pearl River."

Mrs. Jennie Bronson, it would appear, arrived here yesterday morning from New York, unknown to Mr. Holbrook and his wife. She took rooms at the Upper City Hotel. About 11½ o'clock, it is stated she was seen standing at the corner of Orange and Constance streets, watching Mrs. Holbrook's residence. She had resided there herself for several years, and knew the whole neighborhood well.

About 12 o'clock Mrs. Eliza J. Holbrook was in her bedroom, standing at her toilet table, dressing and but lightly clad. Her back was to the door leading from the bedroom to the staircase from below. She heard a slight rustling noise.

As she turned her head, Mrs. Bronson, who was standing within two or three feet of Mrs. Holbrook, pointing a pistol at her head, fired. The pistol was a small seven-shooter. The mere accidental turning saved the intended victim's life. Mrs. Holbrook, who knew whom she had to deal with, at once faced her enemy, feeling, as she told the surgeon afterward, that her life was at a stake. She rushed at Mrs. Bronson, who again fired, but again missed her aim, and Mrs. Holbrook seized the pistol and held on to it with desperate grip and firm, unyielding will. In the fierce struggle that ensued between the two women, the one, furious and bent on inflicting death, and the other nerved up to unwonted strength to defend her life, the pistol fell to the floor, and the cylinder of the pistol separated from the barrel.

Mrs. Bronson then seized a large, heavy bottle on the toilet table, holding bay rum, and, the two still struggling, struck Mrs. Holbrook over the head several times with this dangerous implement, inflicting severe wounds, from which the blood flowed copiously over Mrs. Holbrook's head, face and dress. The bottle was broken, and then Mrs Bronson seized a small vase, which she also broke over Mrs. Holbrook's head, and then other toilet article.

The only two other persons on the premises besides Mrs. Holbrook were an old negress, a cook who had been in the household for a long time, and a stout Irish woman. The negro woman, just as the first pistol shot and a cry were heard gave the alarm to the Irish woman who, with characteristic impulsiveness ran up stairs to Mrs. Holbrook's help. She rushed into the bedroom, threw her strong arms (from behind) around Mrs. Bronson, and in that way stopped her from striking Mrs. Holbrook on the head. Mrs. Holbrook then wrenched away from the fierce grasp that was on her, ran down stairs and into the street, half-dressed, and covered with blood from head to foot.

Dr. Thos. Nicholson, who lived a square off, and knew Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook and Mrs. Bronson, was fortunately at home. He at once went to the scene, so soon as he heard of what had happened, and first entered Mrs. Holbrook's residence. Ere his arrival several policemen had got to the place; but none would go in the house.

Mrs. Bronson was alone in the house when Dr. Nicholson entered. She at once recognized him and held out her hand, which was bleeding from a slight cut from glass. Dr. Nicholson states that Mrs. Bronson looked like one perfectly carried away with fury and passion. As soon as her victim escaped and the two servants disappeared, Mrs. Bronson went in search of an axe, and used it with great destructiveness throughout the house, on the furniture, pictures, engravings, crockery, &c. The house was elegantly and comfortably fitted up, and the loss, in the smashing of mirrors, clocks, piano, beds, pictures, glass doors, book-cases, china and crockery, will be very heavy. The interior of the house looked, Dr. Nicholson said, as if it had been blown up. Mrs. Bronson said to Dr. Nicholson, in her passion, speaking of Mrs. Holbrook: "I came out here to kill her."

Dr. Nicholson dressed her slight wound, and then at once went to the house where Mrs. Holbrook was, insisting on the police, who would not go into Mrs. Holbrook's house, at least preventing Mrs. Bronson's escape. She would appear, however, not to have thought of that Mrs. Hollbrook was found in a most pitiable condition—her hair matted with blood; her head cut in many places, severely; her person and dress saturated with blood, and her whole system naturally prostrated from the trial she had undergone, to say nothing of the debility occasioned by the loss of so much blood. Dr. Nicholson speedily dressed her wounds and quieted her, and was enabled to pronounce the wounds though numerous and painful, not dangerous.

AGRICULTURAL.

TYING UP WOOL.

The best buyers of wool do not like to have wool got up in square packages and tied around two or three times each way with strong twine. They prefer the fleeces to be rolled up neatly and left as loose as possible, so that each fleece will be springy and light and elastic to the hand, not solid, hard, square, compact masses in which the wool is pressed together until the fleece feels like a brick. Then one twine is tied across to keep the rolled up fleece in its place and two twines the other way.

Wool brought into market in that shape sells better in the eastern market, and buyers can afford to give more for it per pound for it. The tables and box arrangements, they contend, may be convenient for the farmer, and are probably handy to use, but they put the wool in such packages that the dealers regard them with suspicion, and invariably from their solidity and hardness, gather the idea that the wool is not well washed, that it is oily, or that it is moist. Besides, the examination of it is rendered so laborious that this work is costly.

The box and table arrangement makes such neat square bundles of the fleeces that it is becoming the general practice; but it is not one that is preferred by the purchasers, and it does not enhance prices.—Michigan Farmer.

BUGS.

Mr. Rufus Peet, of Wyoming County, N. Y., communicates the following remedy for bugs upon vegetation: "I have tried the following prescription against bugs, which has proved efficacious with me: Take fine dry dust from a common road, sift it through a fine riddle so as to remove small stones and lumps, and apply freely with the hand when the dew is on the plants. It was with me a perfect success last year. No bug was seen upon squash, melon, cucumber or pumpkin. Let others try and report.

A DISCOVERY ABOUT CORN.

In this thinking and observant age new ideas and discoveries are constantly being made known, many of which, if true, are never after heard of, while others pass into the treasury of established fact, when their merit has been proven. We have just met with the following paragraph in an exchange:

An intelligent and reliable farmer, who has for many years been making experiments with corn, has discovered an importance and value in replanted corn, which is quite novel and worthy of publication. We have always thought replanted corn was of little consequence, but the gentleman says it is of so much consequence that he replants, whether it is needed or not—or rather he plants two or three weeks after the crop is planted, about every fifteenth row each way. He says:

If the weather becomes dry during the filling time, the silk and tassel both become dry and dead. In this condition, if it should become seasonable, the silk revives and renews, but the tasssl does not recover. Then, for want of pollen, the new silk is unable to fill the office for which it was designated. The pollen from the replanted corn is then ready to supply the silk, and the filling is completed. He says nearly all the abortive ears; so common in the corn crops, is caused by the want of pollen, and that he has known ears to double their size in the second filling.

SALTING HAY.

We do not recommend it, or at least, only in moderate quantity in extreme cases. When our own food is too highly salted, we reject it, or if very hungry, eat it with wry faces and disgust.

All stock probably require a certain amount of salt, and if left to take it as they please it would be not much in amount, and in quite small quantity at any one time.

If hay is salted as freely as many farmers apply it, the stock consuming the hay must take three or four times as much salt as they would if they could exercise their own choice about it.

This compels cattle to eat what they dislike through several months of the year, and it seems to us must tend to prevent a proper thrift, and also to induce disease in one form or another. Indeed it is stated that whole herds are attacked with the disease called "scours," in consequence of feeding continually upon hay too highly salted.

The haying season with most farmers is a driving one so that every expedient that promises to lessen the labor and get the crop into the barn, tempts us strongly to adopt it.

Under this idea, there is little doubt but hundreds of tons of hay are got in not sufficiently cured. "A little salt will save it," it is said; a good deal is applied to it, the cattle are forced to live upon it, and pernicious consequences are sometimes, at least, the result.

It is cheaper and in every way better, to cure the hay thoroughly in the first place. It saves the cost of the salt, secures better fodder: and does not incur the risk of begetting sickness and disease in the stock which is to be fed with it. Better pay the money for hay caps than for salt for the hay.—N. E. Farmer.

A WESTERN editor informs a correspondent that the words "no cards" accompanying a marriage notice signify that the wedded pair don't play whist.

THE wife of an eminent *litterateur* thinks it very nice to have an author for a husband. Whenever she feels restless he reads her something he has written, and in a few minutes she is in a sound and refreshing slumber.

For the Pittsburgh Post.]

A WOMAN'S APPEAL.

Let women to the front now come,
And for the harp take up the drum!
Now let us gladly throw aside
The things in which we once took pride.
Ignoble duties we'll ignore;
What? —wash a tea-cup, sweep a floor?
No! Let the craven man beware,
Who to demand such things shall dare,
Hereafter should one such be found,
Cumbering the surface of the ground.
The name of man he shall not bear,
Nor in our homes or hearts have share.
Degraded ones! think you that we
Would cheer your homes, or make your tea?
Dethroned and vanquished, find a place
With beings of inferior race.

A "his her law" will guide us now;
To men we will no longer bow;
Our heaven-born rights we will assert,
Refuse to make or mend a shirt;
Buttons no longer we'll sew on;
Nor, like some silly birds, be drawn
Within a cage, to pine and die,
While we can carol in the sky
Our song of freedom, loud and shrill,
And only follow our sweet will.

Discourse no more of "woman's sphere;"
We will commence a new career;
The longed-for "cinic" we will share,
Tho' men don't wish to have us there;
Blus hes and shame we'll put aside,
With that weak thing—a woman's pride.
When Colonel Claflin leads the way,
Who doubts but we must win the day?

Old-fashioned mothers are no more,
Our early errors we deplore,
Instead of children, dogs we nurse;
An empty heart, but well-filled purse,
Weak men may teach that God has given
A little child to lead to Heaven;
But give us politics and strife
We scorn the name of mother, wife,
Then onward, onward, sisters dear,
But not deterred by coward fear
Your motto be—not "God and right—"
But "suffrage;" 'tis for this we fight.

Queen Esther's story may perplex,
Some of the weak ones of our sex,
For men admire her on her knees,
Trembling, and whispering—"May it please
My Lord and King, do as you will
With your handmaiden, let me still
Live in your presence." O! to think
Of such a woman makes us shrink
And hide our heads. But Vashti lives;
And praise to her each woman gives
Who for her "rights" will dare contend
And battle for them to the end.

The Savior once did much approve
Both Martha's work and Mary's love;
And women have been oft commended,
Whose love and labor never ended;
Martyrs, though wearing crowns unseen!
Angels, though they have wingless been.
But in these days we've wis-r grown:
Love has been driven from his throne.
We cannot stop of love to prate
When we assume the cares of State.
No longer will we work and pray;
"Last at the cross" we cannot stay,
Nor by love's grave have time to wait
While trying man to emulate.

Woodhull and Douglas! Black and White!
Down-trodden ones, when we unite,
Nations will wonder and turn pale,
And tyrant man no more prevail.
Then loudly let each woman's throat
Pour forth the cry—*to vote! to vote!*

VASHTI.

VARIETIES.

FANS made of the scale of fish have been introduced.

THE St. Louis Saengerfest cost $16,000 more than receipts.

"SMALL POX here" and "rooms to rent" are two announcements on one door of a Detroit house.

WHAT are domestic magazines? Wives who are always blowing up their husbands.

A MISSOURI editor considers that the ears of his political opponent "would do for steeples to meeting houses."

AT Muscatine, Iowa, a deaf man, after a hearty sneeze, found that his hearing had been restored.

IT is said the expenses of the Boston Jubilee will amount to between five and six hundred thousand dollars.

AT Fall River, Mass., a secret society has been instituted to promote harmony between capitalists and workmen.

The United States Treasury will commence to pay July interest on Wednesday, a considerable portion of which is due to Europe.

The New Jersey Court of Pardons has decided to grant the petition of the people of Paterson and vicinity and commute the sentence of Libbie Garrabrant to imprisonment for life.

AN attempt was recently made to get up a fresh excitement at Niagara Falls, in the form of a buffalo hunt, for which purpose orders were sent to Nebraska for a supply of the animals.

"HOW is it, my dear, that you have never kindled a flame in the bosom of a man?" said an old lady to her pretty niece, who was portionless. "The reason, dear,', replied the young lady, "is, as you well know, that I am not a good match."

A MAN at Gloucester, Mass., at the request of his wife, consented to give her all the five-cent pieces he had in his pocket each day. He supposed the money would be spent in hair-pins, needles of such like trifles, but was astonished three years afterwards, on the anniversary of his birthday, to receive from his wife as a present, a gold watch worth $100, purchased with the accumulated five-cent pieces.

IN a New York Liquor Store recently, an air tight barrel filled with powdered marbles and hydrochroloric acid violently exploded, the fragments being thrown with great force in all directions. Fortunately no person was near it at the time. The explosion was due to the rapid formation of carbonic acid gas, the pressure of which was too great for the barrel.

AT Watkins' Glen recently, as a party of ladies and gentlemen were passing through Glen Cathedral, a rock rolled from the edge of the precipice and fell to the bottom of the glen. Three of the party were unable to escape the stone, and were severely injured. Two ladies of the party were hurt; one of them had both legs broken twice, and another was hurt in the chest.

A YOUTH named Joly, only 15 years old, was recently sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to be for five years longer under the surveillance of the police because he had belonged to a body known as the Avengers of the Republic and at the head of a troop of insurgents had seized upon all the horses in Monceaux. He had been arrested for the offence before but released on account of his youth. Scarcely had the Judge pronounced sentence when Joly cried aloud in Court: "A prison! my nature will never permit me to endure a prison. I prefer death." and straightway plunged a knife into his throat, from which the blood flowed in streams. The guards rushed towards him, but he struggled against their efforts to stem the wound, and was taken to the Hotel Dieu, where he has since died.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 29, 1872.

We observe a notice of the *colored* Republicans in a morning paper. The rest of the party may be presumed, in legal phrase, to be *without color*.

GRANT'S OWN, the N. Y. *Times*, warmly advocates the election of the due bill candidate. It evidently received its orders from headquarters.

"THE unfortunate State ticket of Pennsylvania" is the way the Albany *Journal*, Rad., alluded to the HARTRANFT-EVANS combination.

WE beg our friend of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* to hold his horses a wee spell, and not come to the funeral of THE POST until the doctors have decided upon the case.

A GREAT many people "want to know —you know" why JEREMIAH COLBAITH of Massachusetts changed his name to HENRY WILSON. Can not some body tell us; or if they don't know certainly, they might GUESS.

THE Pennsylvania Republican Association of Washington, composed entirely of GRANT'S office-holders in that city, held a meeting a few nights ago and passed resolutions in favor of the due-bill candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

IT costs $240,000 to run the U. S. Court in Arkansas for one year, which is rather more than the expenses of all the U. S. Courts in the State of New York! What a splendid election fund the Radicals must have out there.

THE *Press* fears that if the Cincinnati ticket should be elected, there will be a hefty family quarrel about the offices. We suppose that in case GRANT and COLBATH should get in, *the family* will have no quarrel at all; as each one of them happens to be well supplied.

THE Harrisburg organ of the EVANS-HARTRANFT combination has ceased to defend HARTRANFT'S connection with the EVANS steal and mainly devotes its attention to the Democratic candidate for Auditor-General, Mr. HARTLEY. It appears to be more anxious to place the leader in the Senate of the nine million raid on the treasury, in the office of Auditor General, than it does to elect the due bill candidate.

A REPUBLICAN paper says:

As far as principles are represented by men John F. Hartranft is the representative of the principles of the Republican party in this State and every true Republican will vote for him!"

Did he represent the principles of the Republican party when he concealed the EVANS defalcation and "borrowed" those seven thousand dollars from the chief conspirator? We cannot believe that he represented the decent portion of that party.

THE shifts to which the reporters of the GEORGE O. EVANS candidate for Governor are reduced for ammunition, is really laughable. Their batteries have been playing on the Philadelphia *Press* for some weeks, but without any perceptible effect.

The last shot shows to what extremities the EVANS-HARTRANFT folks are driven. They publish a long list of extracts from the *Press*, laudatory of HARTRANFT, *long before the* EVANS rascality was DISCOVERED.

NEITHER the society nor schools are good enough in this country for the offspring of ULYSSES I. NELLIE, FRED and ULYSSES, Jr., have been sent to Europe to learn the ways, if not the lingo; and perhaps dicker for a matrimonial alliance with some of the sprigs of nobility. ULYSSES the elder has camped for the summer at Long Branch, where he enjoys his wines and drives, and leaves the heavy work of the campaign to his well fed officeholders, who take care not to lose any of their own, whilst looking after the greenbacks of the taxpayers.

THE JENKINS' of the Radical press are publishing a *pseudo* correspondence between Queen VICTORIA and NELLIE GRANT. The idea is that it is given to the newspapers, on account of the charming simplicity of the "simple and very humble" young lady. She informs the Queen that she "should dearly love to see" her, that she "might tell my mother and father that I have been thus honored." JENKINS says the reply of the Queen is "equally refreshing." JENKINS should go to Washington and publish the *Court Journal* for mother and father and "the simple American girl."

IT remains for two papers in this city to defend the ballot box stuffers of Philadelphia, who were exposed in the MCCLURE-GRAY contests. Not a respectable Republican paper in Philadelphia attempted to gainsay the fairness of the action of the committee, nor did GRAY, the most interested. It was the most barefaced outrage upon the ballot ever attempted in this country, and it would be much more creditable to Republican newspapers to denounce the wrong than attempt to defend it. They have disgusted a large portion of the decent men of their own party, who will vote against a ticket forced upon them by the same influence and by the same ring.

THE TRIAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

This is the greatest trial that has ever appeared in the world; there has never been a trial more pregnant with public evil or public good, just as the result may prove. From various causes all former attempts to secure popular government in the world have ended in failure; and probably the element which has predominated and led to such an ending, has been the prevalence of ignorance, or want of knowledge among the masses. We boast of our freedom, and of our American intelligence; for many years, the people of the United States were comparatively free and happy; the bulk of our citizens seemed to be advancing in general intelligence, and they are advancing; but with this general progress of the age, man has never ceased seeking out many inventions, and among these may be ranked the great modern invention of making the government of a free people, subservent to the aggrandizement of a few *governors*, by sacrificing the interests, the general welfare, and the individual happiness of the people for the advantage of an administration.

In doing this, the party that has ruled for some years; the same party that is now ruling, has practically subverted the entire governmental frame of our country, and substituted for the rule of the people, the rule of the office holders; making the office holders the masters, and our citizens the obedient vassals. There can be no question, that the oligarchy which sustains the present despotic system, is powerful; and that it yet commands vast resources, filched from the people's pockets.

This national oligarchy, representing, or misrepresenting as a government the people of the United States, has been indicted, and is now on trial; the grand jury sat in Cincinnati, composed the indictment, and have called upon the people to listen to the charges, and make up their verdict. The trial is to determine, whether free government is yet possible in the United States; for if a body of office-holders, with such a man as GRANT for their standard bearer, can successfully dictate rulers at this time; it will be obvious to reflecting men, everywhere, that our people are not yet sufficiently advanced to govern themselves.

In order to overthrow this oligarchy, which is now destroying the very vitals of proper government in this Union, a union of opposition elements—of opposition to public fraud, public peculation, public bribery and all the modern public corruptions, is necessary. The beginning of a real reform can only take place with the downfall of the present Radical dynasty, and since that costly dynasty is supported by reckless expenditures of the peoples money in various ways, keeping up a party machinery manipulated by very cunning and unscrupulous Radical politicians; the trial, in order to secure a just verdict, must be judiciously conducted.

SUMNER has turned States' evidence; his testimony goes to prove, what? Why, that the charges long since made by the Democratic press against this Radical administration, are true.

It can do no more; but if the majority of all the Radicals in the land believed that their administration is corrupt, they would still vote for its leaders, on various accounts. The hope for a redemption of this Government from the toils of the spoilers, is not in the majority of the Radical party; clearly it is only in a harmonious union of elements opposed thereto; in a union of the honest, well meaning men of all parties, including men of that class among Radicals—the Radical minority.

If the present administration is so powerful that even after disintegration has begun, it can still muster forces enough to break down or divide the popular sentiment, and thereby secure a new lease of power, it will show one of two things; either that the knowledge of Radical rascality has not yet been made familiar to the people, or that the people have become so rascally that they like it.

We have full faith in the general honesty and good sense of our citizens; and firmly believe that if the meritricious character of Radicalism, or GRANT-ism, which have have become synonomous terms, be made clear to them they will rally round the good old Democratic flag, and by their verdict in November convict, and banish from their high seats, the enemies of real freedom who now control the United States Government.

The Baltimore Convention is to be the exponent of the present disposition or feeling of the Democratic masses. We look for no uncertain sound, but for a wise decision, having in view as paramount to all other considerations, the rescuing of our National Government from the clutches of the men who have disgraced us in the eyes of the whole world; who have heaped burdens on our Southern brethren almost too grievous to be borne, and who, if not hurled from their seats, will continue to grind them to powder; and to plunder all of us, right and left, as they are daily doing.

The work of disintegration in the Radical party has commenced; how rapidly it may progress will depend upon circumstances. Much may depend upon the selection of leaders by the Baltimore Convention, but more will depend upon the energy and activity of the Democratic workers, who shall spread before the people the clearest evidences of the guilt of the accused administration, and of the absolute necessity of a change, if we would save our Government from utter ruin.

We have only four months to work in —till the second Tuesday in October; for on that day, in all reasonable probability, the fate of the present national administration will be settled by the State election in Pennsylvania.

BUCKALEW, is a fearless Democratic leader, of whom any party might be proud. He can do much during these four months, in which the work of conviction must take place; but his hands must be strengthened by willing and active hearts, heads, and hands; and they will be. Let us have a good, unanimous nomination for our Presidential leader, and we may feel sure that the people's cause will be triumphant. Surely we are not yet enslaved and given over to the one man power.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

The Mutual Admiration Society which met in New York the other day, upon the invitation of Senator SCHURZ and other distinguished Liberal Republicans who were done for at Cincinnati, had a beneficial effect in affording an opportunity of getting rid of some extra bile, and defining to their own satisfaction, their real position. They agreed like sensible men not to stand in front of the locomotive when in motion; to yield to the inevitable; and submit to the Baltimore Convention as the supreme arbiter and court of last resort on nominations. It would look bad on their part to be travelling around the country getting up conventions to beat GRANT and then bolt them.

It has become apparent the people are managing this thing, and that politicians have not been very much considered. Members of Congress held frequent consultations during the session, and pretty generally agreed that Judge DAVIS was the identical individual, who would make the largest returns to them personally; as he was on hand and in instant communication, and therefore their most available candidate. Public opinion did not correspond with this conclusion, produced in part by the fact Congressmen had no right to pronounce upon matters not entrusted to their care. This was the fatal mistake of Mr. BELMONT, Chairman of the National Executive Committee; who accepted the views of Senators and members of Congress in preference to those of the Committee, which alone had the right to determine when a National Convention should be held. They came more directly from the people and were unswayed by personal preference, and had made no bargains with prospective candidates. Had the Committee been consulted early, a Convention would have been called, perhaps in March, and a first class Democrat put in nomination, who would have absorbed all the elements opposed to GRANT. But all this belongs to the spilt milk proverb, and it is useless to whine over blunders, or cease to act with energy and manliness with affairs as we find them. Let there be unanimous action at Baltimore, and all will be well. The people are anxious and want to be relieved of all doubt as to their future course. There will be no office-holders in that Convention—no man paid for his services; but fresh from the people, armed for the right and determined to win.

LET US LOOK AT THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A Republican cotemporary in attempting to defend Gen. HARTRANFT'S connection with the disreputable EVANS business says that the report of the committee and to which appears the name of Hon. WM. A. WALLACE exhonorates Mr. HARTRANFT from all blame. We have already quoted freeley from FORNEY'S *Press* and other Republican journals showing that there is no truth in the assertion; and now without further comment we submit the following extracts from the report, which is signed by Messrs. JAMES L. GRAHAM, HARRY WHITE, D. N. WHITE and other Republicans, members of the Senate and House. Here they are:

Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bald an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize *those in official position who seek to palliate or excuse the wrong.*

Alluding to EVANS, the report says:

He collected $184,168 34 and retains the whole. *State officials knew this fact for three years before it became public, and the neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature is regarded by us as a gross dereliction of official duty.*

It then continues:

There yet remained in the Auditor General's office at Harrisburg a large number of vouchers and accounts for equipments and subsistence of troops justly payable by the United States. None of them had been filed at Washington prior to May 4, 1870, and none of them were covered by the terms of the resolution of 1867, by the commission of Evans as special agent or by his bond or agreement of 1867. In March, 1870, Evans presented to the Auditor General a letter from the Governor requesting him to place these vouchers under his (Evans') charge for collection from the United States. Auditor General Hartranft refused to do so for a time, but in view of the necessity for prompt action under the act of Congress, he finally consented. He declined to give them to him at a commission of ten per cent., but made a special agreement for an equitable compensation to be fixed by Hartranft. The claims were then taken in charge by Evans and his clerk, Dr. Trimble, and prepared for filing and settlement.

* * * Nor can [the Committee] perceive the necessity for such *absolute silence* in regard to to the whole subject as seems to have prevailed in *official circles at Harrisburg* until the *scrutiny of an intelligent subordinate dragged the whole into the public gaze.*

Further on the Committee say:

They cannot but express their disapprobation of the looseness of *official routine that placed in the hands of Evans over a million of dollars of valuable assets without requiring from him any security whatever.*

THE CAMERONIANS.

FORNEY announces that the Republican candidates for the Legislature in Allegheny county are pledged to vote for SIMON CAMERON'S continuance in the United States Senate for six years more. CAMERON has never been a favorite with the Republican party in this quarter: in fact, some years ago the members from Allegheny were rebuked by a large meeting of their party for having voted for him; how the fact of their successors being now pledged to another term for old Winnebago, will strike the honest men who still stick to the party, of course we cannot say; but the probability is that they will swallow any *bolus* the Chairman of the State Committee mixes for them.

The New York *Evening Post*, edited by BRYANT, the poet, don't appear to admire the leading men of its party in this State. "For several years," it says, "the State has been ruled by a set of politicians *utterly without character*, regardless of any object except the division of the spoils, and never hesitating to steal the name of the Republican party, in order to commit *any outrage short of open robbery.*" It proceeds to say that "CAMERON neither blushes for the manner in which he has prostituted his party, nor hesitates to ask the men he has betrayed to trust him for another term. He began this canvass by *packing the State Convention with* HIS HIRELINGS *who were sworn to nominate his tools to fill the* STATE OFFICES, [Governor, Auditor General, Supreme Judge, Congressmen at Large,] and in return these men are expected to help pack the Legislature with men who will elect CAMERON."

If it was not so lamentable to find really good men fooled by such scoundrels as lead the Republican party, it would be amusing to see how simple-minded and well-intentioned people can be gulled by such men as play the part of whippers-in for CAMERON, HARTRANFT, ALLEN, and the like. Some men who really mean well, out of pure simplicity of character are led by the nose by these shameless tricksters, by their appeals to them to "stick to the ticket;" and even some who pray once a week for the good Lord to send us rulers who fear God and hate covetousness, will slip up to the polls and vote for GRANT, HARTRANFT, and the whole pack of knaves who hang to them like a dirty tail; and never once reflect that their prayer was a worthless form.

ELECTIONS.

The elections during the present year will be held as follows:

North Carolina, on	Aug.	1
Kentucky	"	5
Montana Territory	"	5
Utah Territory	"	5
New Mexico Territory	Sept.	1
California	"	2
Vermont	"	3
Maine	"	9
Colorado Territory	"	10
Dakota Territory	Oct.	8
Indiana	"	8
Iowa	"	8
Nebraska	"	8
Ohio	"	8
Pennsylvania	"	8
South Carolina	"	16
West Virginia	"	24
Alabama	Nov.	5
Arkansas	"	5
Delaware	"	5
Florida	"	5
Georgia	"	5
Illinois	"	5
Kansas	"	5
Louisiana	"	5
Maryland	"	5
Massachusetts	"	5
Michigan	"	5
Minnesota	"	5
Mississippi	"	5
Missouri	"	5
Nevada	"	5
New Jersey	"	5
New York	"	5
Tennessee	"	5
Virginia	"	5
Wisconsin	"	5
Arizona Territory	"	8
District of Columbia	"	27

The Presidential election will occur in all the States on the 5th day of November.

A REUNION, ONE OF THE OLDEN TIME.

Reunions of soldiers who have served their country in various departments have been, and until the last one leg soldier ceases to hop about, will likely to continue; in this the heroic predominates. There are reunions of a domestic order which must forever stand approved; but what there is in a reunion of the officers and employees of the "Old Portage Railroad" is at present past finding out. We find the following item floating about:—

A reunion of the officers and employees of the old Portage railroad, and the canal and other public works of Pennsylvania, is to take place at the head of Plane No. 5, Summit, Cambria county, in September next, at the Mansion Hotel, in that place. John DOUGHERTY, of Mt. Union, is to deliver the oration, Governor GEARY and other prominent ex-officials of the works, are to be present. Many of our old citizens think of attending.

We are glad Gov. GEARY is to be on hand. He can a tale unfold, if his tongue has not lost its cunning, which might cause his friend EVANS to die of envy at the skill with which accounts for cord wood were settled. A quarter of a century has elapsed since then, which has added experience to aptitude, and proved His Excellency true to his early instincts.

THE HARTRANFT people are consoling themselves with the belief that if he is defeated in October, GRANT will nevertheless be elected in November. That is further along; and we are perfectly willing to let the Presidential question rest, until the Democracy have dispersed of the rotton crew in the State. One thing at a time.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Democracy in this county should proceed without delay, to organize BUCKALEW Clubs in every election district. In political operations organization is of the greatest importance, enabling those who are likeminded to know each other, and thereby be enabled to work together more effectively.

There is labor required to do this thing in a proper manner, but there are men who for the purpose of saving our good old State from further misrule, will gladly undertake it.

We would suggest that a long list of do-less men on a committee, is worse than useless; have your committees made up of active and energetic voters, and the fewer names on them the better, provided every committee man is a worker.

Each particular man on a district committee should have his special duty assigned him, and be required to report at every meeting.

Work—work—work, should be the watchword.

ONCE MORE.

Has GRANT backed down before the growl of the British Lion. Oh! for the times of brave OLD HICKORY who demanded nothing but what was right and submitted to nothing that was wrong.

England demands a postponement, and GRANT submits; for dont England threaten to withdraw from the arbitration, if each succeeding demand is not submissively acquiesced in. GRANT will submit to any amount of degradation to save the treaty. He accepted, and compelled his subservient Senate to ratify the additional article, which really admitted that we had falsified. England wants time, in order to tie our hands so that we can't cheat her again, and we tamely acquiesce!

Poor GRANT; and poor United States, with such a wooden head as her chief ruler.

BOUGHT FOR A CONSULSHIP.

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* is one of the journals that originally opposed the nomination of HARTRANFT and now supports it. The secret of its course is to be found in the fact that, after the meeting of the Harrisburg Convention, Senator CAMERON had a son of one of the proprietors of the *Dispatch* appointed and confirmed United States Consul to Dublin, one of the most profitable consulates in the gift of the government.—*Wash. Cor. Forney's Press.*

For *Dispatch* read *Gazette*, if you desire the correct version of the above.

OUR friend BARR, of the Pittsburgh POST, has gotten up a new idea in politics, and that is to elect Presidential candidates by petition. His Jackson Association at Pittsburgh propose to get one up in the shape of a remonstrance to the Pennsylvania delegation at Baltimore not to vote for GREELEY and BROWN. Of course this will be numerously signed; every GRANT officeholder in the country will sign it. Not being personally known to the delegation, these names will be just as good as Democrats. We are greatly pleased at this sign. It shows that the Pennsylvania delegation is known to be right. The leading men in it will be diverted, if nothing else, by this novel mode of electioneering.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Our friend as usual is off his pins. We are not a member of the Jackson Association, knew nothing of its meeting, and care nothing for it. Having received our credentials from the State Convention we will follow Pennsylvania wherever she leads. In the meantime it would be well for the *Enquirer* and other enthusiastic GREELEY papers not to exasperate Democrats, who must be relied upon to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. Kind words and conciliatory conduct will go further in preserving our organization, than misrepresentation or inopportune exultion.

ACCORDING to the Long Branch correspondent President GRANT and General PORTER have together eleven horses at the seaside, brought from Washington, and one donkey. The writer says:

"The President has seven horses—a pair of large carriage horses, three of the trotting species, and two used for backing by the young Grants and for marketing. The carriage horses are magnificent creatures, of Kentucky stock, and cost $2,000. The fast or trotting horses are not so grand or imposing, but cost more while the others are ordinary horses of no considerable value. His carriages consists of a barouche, a dog-cart, a light wagon for speed in trotting, and a pony phæton. The stable is splendidly furnished with harnesses for the various turnouts, saddles, bridles and clothing. Indeed, it is just such a stable as you might expect, considering the President's great taste and judgment in this direction. The estimated cost of the stable is $9,959. The President's dog-cart is considered the most stylish thing of the kind ever seen here. It is his favorite vehicle. I saw it pass up Ocean avenue. And the harness, too—bright, massively golden, and gorgeous—are strictly in keeping with the magnificence of the horses, while the drivers are jet black, dressed in white corduroy and flannel trimmed with silver, glossy hats, faces and top boots."

Gov. ITO of the Japanese Embassy returns to America on the steamer Great Republic, accompanied by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Terashima. Greater powers have been delegated to them by the Mikado, and foreign Powers will be made fully acquainted with Japanese views before the return of the Embassy, which is now set for a year hence, instead of eight months.

The intention of the American Government to demand the throwing open to foreigners of the whole country, or at least the tea district around Surugo, has met with cordial favor from all parties. The American Charge's visit to the district has resulted most satisfactorily. The officials everywhere received him in a most cordial manner. They explained the process of raising and manufacturing tea, giving copious details of the crop in the different stages, and ending by offering copies of the maps, etc. The people everywhere were elated at the prospect of their country being opened to foreign intercourse, and are preparing for the change.

GEN. SCHURZ, at the recent meeting in New York, spoke of the intensity of party despotism, which those only could understand, who had been compelled to confront it in the Senate and in the House, appealing in vain to men who were known to believe in certain reforms, but who did not dare to act upon their convictions, because of that party despotism; a despotism which controlled committees, which suppressed minority action, which whitewashed the most gross and offensive misdeeds; he said he could not conceive that any reform could possibly be aided or harbored so long at that despotism remained unbroken; that the first necessity with the country was to break that at once—the first step toward the accomplishment of any reform whatever; that it would become immeasurably stronger if sustained and indorsed by the people, as it would be on the re-election of President GRANT and the existing power; that this again seemed to him to impose upon every sincere Reformer a duty not to be avoided, not to be neglected, and that under any circumstances he could not, directly or indirectly, contribute to the re-election of the present Administration, and to the continuance and strengthening of that party despotism which it was the first necessity to break up.

THE Philadelphia *Press* has the following, which it will be seen does not include Allegheny county:

A friend, who thinks if the present State ticket remains in the field a part of it is sure to meet with defeat, has compiled the following table of votes which Hartranft and Allen will lose, or the Democrats gain, in the counties named. Our correspondent is one of the shrewdest and, best of all, honestest politicians in Pennsylvania. He says he has either had correspondence or interviews with Republicans representing every county. He estimates:

Blair	100	Indiana	300
Beaver	200	Lancaster	2,000
Bedford	100	Lawrence	200
Berks	500	Lebanon	200
Bradford	300	Lehigh	200
Bucks	100	Luzerne	1,600
Carbon	200	Lycoming	300
Chester	500	Northumberl'd	500
Crawford	200	York	1,500
Cumberland	200	Washington	200
Dauphin	300	Wayne	200
Delaware	600	Susquehanna	200
Franklin	200	Columbia	200
Huntington	300		
Total			11,400

THE Louisville *Ledger* of Tuesday evening has the following special:

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.

There is considerable stir in the Democratic circles here. It is understood that Mr. W. C. De Pauw, who was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the State Democratic Convention, peremptorily declines to accept the position. He was absent from the State at the time of the convention, and his name was not only placed before the convention without authority, but against his positive instruction, given by him before he left for the East. His letter declining was prepared yesterday, and would have been published but for appeals to withhold it until his successor on the ticket can be agreed upon. He and Hon. M. C. Kerr are here to-day, and the matter will probably be arranged in time for the announcement to-morrow. Great efforts are making to induce DePauw to reconsider, but thus far he remains firm.

FORNEY'S *Press* of Saturday has these significant editorial paragraphs:

Not even the fact that the Democratic roughs of this city—the professional ballot-box stuffers of the Fourth ward—have declared for General Hartranft, will save him from inevitable defeat.

A country cotemporary is entirely too fast. It is a falsehood, mildly speaking, to say that *The Press* is advocating the election of Charles R. Buckalew to the Governorship of this State. It has not said anything in his favor, and its only words upon which this construction can be placed is an article upon his speech accepting the nomination at Reading. His speech was pronounced a patriotic effort, and one which carried us back to the early days of the Republic, when honesty and intelligence were the standards of fitness for office. By that declaration *The Press* still stands.

A WASHINGTON special of Wednesday says:

It was rumored to-day that Grant had written a letter to old Simon Cameron advising steps to secure harmony in Pennsylvania, but the story proves to have no foundation. Grant, however, evidently intends to make some movement looking to a possible reconciliation, but all agree that it is impossible to harmonize Forney and Cameron, and that the Ring ticket will be defeated in that State in October.

COL. FORNEY'S paper says: "Notwithstanding all it misfortunes and follies, the Democratic party has shown remarkable vitality, and still retains a strong hold upon many thoughtful men, as well as upon men who are not thoughtful." Not quite dead, yet, it appears.

AT the recent Convention of the managers of the New York Central, Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads, an agreement was made to sell hereafter no passenger tickets for political meetings or State fairs at reduced rates.

[Wash. Cor. Philadelphia Press.]

OUR BAD STATE TICKET.

Hon. Russell Errett's Private and Public Opinion as to What the People Will Do With it in October.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Russell Errett, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee, has been here in consultation with the National Executive Committee, or some of its members. Privately he gives it as his opinion that *Hartranft cannot be elected in October, in the face of the determined opposition of so large a proportion of the Republican press and voters of the State.*

Publicly, he sings quite a different tune, and boasts that the opposition of such papers as *The Press* will help Hartranft. According to Errett the "old man of the sea" on the shoulders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is neither Cameron nor Hartranft, but General Grant. He thinks (and this is understood to be the opinion of State Treasurer Mackey, and other Cameron followers) that the party is more divided upon Grant than it is upon Hartranft. At least Mr. Errett's friends so report him.

ROME WASN'T BUILT IN A DAY.

The boy who does a stroke and stops
Will never a great man be;
'Tis the aggregate of single drops
That makes the sea the sea.

The mountain was not at its birth
A mountain, so to speak;
The little atoms of sand and earth
Have made its peak a peak.

Not all at once the morning streams
The gold above the gray;
'Tis a thousand little yellow gleams
That make the day by day.

Not from the snow-drift May awakes
In purples, reds and greens;
Spring's whole bright retinue it takes
To make her queen of queens.

Upon the orchard rain must fall,
And soak from root to root,
And blossoms bloom, and fade withal,
Before the fruit is fruit.

The farmer needs must sow and till,
And wait the wheaten bread;
Then cradle, thresh and go to mill,
Before the bread is bread.

Swift heels may get the early shout
But, spite of all the din,
It is the patient holding out
That makes the winner win.

Make this your motto, then, at start,
"I will help to smooth the way,"
And steady up both hand and heart,
Rome wasn't built in a day.

John Van Buren and Chief Justice Taney.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago, the Legislature of New York enacted a law imposing a capitation tax upon immigrants arriving from Europe and landing at Quarantine. A question was raised in respect to the constitutionality of this law, and the case was ultimately taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Seward made the argument on one side, and John Van Buren on the other. The trial attracted considerable interest, not so much from the importance of the question involved as from the reputation and political position of the opposing counsel. Mr. Seward was a Senator in Congress, and the great Whig leader of the States; while Van Buren was the most brilliant orator and most popular man on the Democratic side. They were rivals at the bar, having then recently been engaged in the trial of the negro murderer Freeman, at Auburn, during which there had been much sharp altercation between them. The Whigs in Congress warmly sympathized with Seward, while the Democrats were equally active and zealous in encouraging Van Buren. The arguments were elaborate and able, the resulting impression being that the Senator was more of a statesman than a lawyer, but that Van Buren was one of the most entertaining, impressive, and effective advocates that had ever been heard in the court.

Judge Taney presided—one of the purest, most learned and able judges that ever sat on the bench. He was the impersonation of one's ideas of the genius of jurisprudence. He was shy, reserved in manner, ascetic in his habits, a gloomy, forbidding-looking man; resembling a monk of the middle ages; but under this cold and repulsive exterior there beat a warm, sympathetic heart. He was a literal man with no idea of a joke; was never satirical or ironical, and detested a pun or a quip as much as Dr. Johnson.

The day the argument was closed, Van Buren contrived to fall in company with the Chief Justice in coming down the avenue from the Capitol. John had a degree of coolness and self-possession under all circumstances that nothing ever disturbed. With an airy, jaunty manner, that would have been offensive in anybody else, but which he made winning and attractive, he addressed the aged jurist.

"I was much flattered, Mr. Chief Justice, at the gracious attention with which you listened to my poor effort in behalf of the suffering immigrants at Quarantine." Mr. Taney made a fitting response, and Van Buren coolly proceeded: "Far be it for me to say anything respecting the decision of the court." The judge started with a gesture of deprecation, as if he apprehended an indiscretion on the part of the lawyer. "I am quite aware of the apparent indelicacy of saying anything that should look like an attempt to influence the action of the court." Here the Chief Justice gave a dissatisfied shrug of his shoulders, intended as a rebuke of what he regarded as an impertinence. But John was wholly unmoved, and went on with his remarks, as though he was saying the most natural and appropriate thing imaginable. "Nor would I presume to intimate that an early decision of the case is desirable." The judge opened his eyes in amazement, but remained silent. "But the truth is, your Honor," continued John, "the poor devils at Quarantine are perishing daily, and it is of the utmost importance that they should learn whether they are dying constitutionally."

Appreciating John's waggery at last, the Chief Justice, much relieved, gave way to a hearty laugh, and the conversation came to an end.

John Van Buren had in him the making of a great lawyer and a statesman of commanding power. He lacked nothing but industry and steadiness of purpose. Quick of perception, with fine faculties, uncommon logical powers, and abundant imagination, he never failed to command the admiring attention of his auditory.—"Anecdotes of Public Men." in July Galaxy.

The New French Minister.

The new French minister to the United States, Emanuel Victor Henry Marquis de Noailles, was born in 1830. He is the second son of Paul Duke de Noailles, an eminent historian, a member of the French Academy, and collaterally related to the Duke de Noailles, who, with Lafayette and Rochambeau, fought in the war of American independence. The present Marquis de Noailles is also distinguished for his literary abilities, and in 1863 published a work on "Poland;" and subsequently published another work in three octavo volumes on "Henry of Valois and Poland in 1572." When the French Assembly met in 1871 to conclude a treaty of peace with the Germans, the Marquis de Noailles published a letter, in which he declared that, although a royalist by birth and education, he had determined to embrace the Republican principles as the only ones which any Frenchman who had at heart the welfare of his country could reasonably adopt. He afterwards was a candidate for the National Assembly, professing "conservative republican" views, but he was defeated. Recently the Marquis de Noailles has been publishing articles on "a Minimum of Constitution," which advocate the definite establishment of a Republic in France. The Marquis de Noailles is in favor of a constitution for France similar to that of the United States. He proposes a President to serve for a term of six years, and two legislative chambers, the upper house to be called the "National Council." The President is not to be elected by the people, but by the two representative chambers. The Marquis de Noailles has carefully studied the forms of representative government that prevail in the United States, Great Britain and Switzerland, and his position as minister at Washington will enable him to pursue his investigations under favorable circumstances.

An Indian Flood.

Some weeks ago a cyclone occurred at Madras, a town in British India on the Coromandel coast, more disastrous in its effects even than the one which happened about the same time at Zanzibar, on the coast of Africa. It appears that the storm in India extended inland, causing a great loss of life. The Bombay Gazette gives the following particulars:

"The influence of the cyclone which caused such a havoc at Madras ten days ago extended as far inland as Vellore, which on the 1st and 2d of May was visited by a cyclonic storm and deluges of rain that destroyed one thousand lives, and has left two thousand people houseless and three thousand more destitute. It appears that rain commenced to fall at Vellore on Wednesday, when two inches were registered. There was not much wind on that day, but the atmosphere was close, there was a good deal of thunder, and altogether there were strong indications of a coming cyclone. All Wednesday night and Thursday morning it poured incessantly, the water streaming out of the clouds 'in bunches,' as an imaginative eye-witness expressed it. About 3 o'clock it ceased raining, but a few minutes afterwards the whole town was startled by the sudden descent of what seemed to be a sea of water, which swept like a storm-wave over the whole cantonment, entering the very windows of some of the houses, and driving the occupants to the roofs or upper stories, covering the cantonment road to a depth of five feet, and carrying everything that could not resist its force before it. Its approach was so sudden that there was no time to make preparations for escape. A confused roar of rushing waters, accompanied by the crashing of walls and trees, was heard, and people looked out of their houses to behold their compounds covered with water, and their very lives threatened by the rapidly rising flood. The cause of the flood was soon surmised. It was known that the flood waters had come from some of the large irrigation tanks situated on higher ground a few miles out of Vellore. They are all connected with one another, and the supposition is that the higher tank went first, and brought down all the others like a pack of cards. Five of the irrigation tanks burst their bands, and altogether forty tanks in the neighborhood have burst. What the volume of water was that came rushing down on the lower part of Vellore may be imagined when we say that the flood is said by the authorities at the station to have been a mile in width and eight or ten feet in depth in the main channel. The district known as the Cusbah contained alone about 2,500 inhabitants, and there not a single house has escaped. The same remark applies to the lines of the families of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth regiments. The lines of the Twenty-eighth regiment, being on a little higher ground, did not fare quite so badly; but at least half of the huts here have been destroyed, while the remainder are in a very dilapidated condition. The dead bodies have been collected and buried in large deep trenches outside the town."

Perils of the Drug Stores.

The New Orleans Picayune says: A correspondent makes pertinent remarks on the unlawful licensing of uneducated druggists. As an illustration of the vital importance of a thorough knowledge of medical chemistry to qualify a person for compounding prescriptions, it may be mentioned that not long since a physician tried an experiment to satisfy himself as to the extent of the danger incurred on account of ignorance in this regard. Calling at a certain drug store; he presented the following prescription: "Hydrarg. chlor. mitis, grs. x.: soda bicarb., grs. x.: ammoniæ murias., grs. x." Saying that he would call for the mixture in a few minutes, he turned as if to go, when the druggist, in an excited tone, called him back. "Doctor," said the latter, "I can't make up these ingredients for anybody to take; you must have make a mistake." "How so?" said the doctor. "Why, don't you see that there are here all the equivalents to constitute corrosive sublimate?" "Of course I do," was the reply; "but I have submitted the same prescription at a dozen different places, and you are the first one who has objected to putting it up, or indicated any suspicion of its deadly nature."

The Grenadier Guards' Band.

The Pall Mall Gazette is not pleased with the visit of the Grenadier Guards' Band to this country. It says:

"We cannot help thinking that Lord Hartford's indignation at the starring expedition of the band of the Grenadier Guards was perfectly justifiable, and that the replies of Lord Lansdowne and Lord Granville were very unsatisfactory. The military bands of three or four great continental nations have, we are told, visited this country, but this fact does not prove that the act was dignified, nor are we in the habit of following any other than our own precedents. Indeed, some strange and undesirable results would ensue if we did; for we have some sort of idea that not a hundred years ago the petty princes of Germany used to hire out not merely bands but battalions, brigades, even divisions of fighting men. The visit of the band of the Grenadier Guards to America on the engagement of a private speculator is a decidedly undignified proceeding, and to send an officer in military charge of the party is to commit a grave breach of military etiquette and propriety. Lord Granville laid stress on the fact that everybody's consent had been asked, but he said nothing about the real employers and paymasters of the band, the officers of the regiment."

Don't Advertise Enough.

While Boston people are bragging over their noisy jubilee, New York correspondents are making fun of the ignorance displayed in the want of proper advertising for the monstrosity, even in its own locality. A letter, written a day or two since, says: One curious feature of the Jubilee is the entire absence of posters in the streets. When we gave our so-called Beethoven Festival in New York, every dead wall in the city was covered with marvellous portraits, in colored inks, of that respectable composer, and people were invited to come and listen to the cannons that were to be fired in his honor, in the most seductive of five-foot letters. Here, though, there is nothing of the kind. Judging from the exhausted condition of my nether limbs, I have been over pretty nearly the entire city of Boston to-day, and I have found but one pictured reference to the coming event. It was in one of these numberless and utterly incomprehensible streets in which the city abound, and was a large banner. Upon this was painted in the rosiest colors a figure of King Gambrinus astride an exaggerated lager beer barrel, and underneath was inscribed the following touching distich:

We beg you in the name of peace,
Just once to drop in here,
Where you can sit and take your ease,
And drink zwei lager beer.

IN THE FIELDS.

Airy budding ash-tree
You have made a throne,
And the sweetest thrush in all the world
Is sitting there alone;
Drawn in tints of tender brown
Against a keen blue sky;
He sings up and he sings down,
Who can pass him by?

Through the thin leaves thrilling
Goes each glimmering note,
Hearts of all happy trees are drawn
Into this one bird throat:
And all the growing blooms of morn
(This music is so strong)
Are reach'd and blended and upborne
And utter'd into song.

Now he asks a question?
The answer who can guess—
While sparrows chirp their pettish 'No,'
And daws keep murmuring 'Yes?'
'Oh! will the months be kind and clear,
Unvex'd by needless rain;
And will this summer last this year
Till spring comes back again?'

Now he states a dogma
His views of day and night;
Proclaiming vowels aloud
No other bird is right,
But halfway through his creed he checks
At some sweet chance of sound,
And, catching that, no longer recks
If heaven or earth go round,

Now he labors gravely,
Each moment pays itself,
No singer ever worked so hard
For art or fame or pelf;
And now he knows the pretty phrase
And scatters it like rain,
With quick 'da capos' of self praise,
Till the trees ring again.

He pleads, he laughs, he argues,
He shouts to sky and earth;
The wild notes trip each other up
In ecstacies of mirth;
He drinks the azure of the air,
He tosses song about
Like a girl's tangle of gold hair,
Spray-wet and shaken out.

O world when the spring is shining
And dark winds stand aside,
Let men think of you as they may,
The birds are satisfied;
Their dauntless hymns of hope arise
With such a wealth of will;
Though every year the summer die,
They trust her promise still.

Airy budding ash-tree,
Try to show your power,
May a leaf for each gay note
He makes in half an hour!
Wild flowers in the grass, be taught
The music of your parts;
Make a bud for each bright thought
He gives to passing hearts?

Constructive Calumny.

Under the head of Constructive Calumny, the New York Commercial Advertiser has these just and timely utterances:

"The details of the suicide of an estimable lady in Greenville, Tenn., furnish a striking illustration of the consequences of premeditated scandal. By an anonymous letter, a scandal against her good name was set going, but the story throughout was a base and most villainous fabrication. Yet this lady fell a victim to malice. Despite the fact that her husband had no doubt of her fidelity, the fearful story, with every alleged detail, was taken up, passed from mouth to mouth, magnified and whispered aloud among those who knew her. So the affair progressed till it produced its natural effect upon her mind, and she gave way beneath the weight of the sorrow. The work of her enemies is shown to have been only too well done. She ended her sad history in the grave, leaving husband, friends, and children to labor in vain to discover the mystery of the calumny.

So it is in this, and many other cases, perhaps not so prominent as that of the ill-fated Mrs. Harved. The chastity of woman, which is the safeguard and wealth of her existence, sowing those seeds of love which hallow the fireside, and spread the crowns and wreaths of affectionate tribute upon the burial casket, too often falls prey to the cold-mouthed scandal. Friends may seek the traducer, but a shreed is found beneath the very concealment which a rehearsal of the union renders a necessity. No one may believe, yet each one circulates the story of disgrace and ruin—she becomes a mark for the curious, and waning friendships, lost companionships are the inevitable results, while the graceless calumniators find security in their insidious whisperings, and watch their victims from their ambush in the ranks of society closest to the object of their lies. The world's record has no baser coinage than such malicious falsehoods, spreading themselves through the life-blood of society like the virus of disease, present, but unseen—seeking victims where best loved, to give a sequel to the attempted ruin, and eating away, without remedy, at the vitals of home life and domestic purity."

The Baltimore *Sun* thus comments:

There is perhaps no greater social evil than that which is here pointed out. The readiness of society to receive reports to the disparagement of others is perhaps one of the chief encouragements to detractors and culminators in their wicked work. In the Apostle Paul's beautiful description of charity, one of its distinguishing features is that it "thinketh no evil," and another that it "rejoiceth not in iniquity." The most superficial observer of human nature must be aware how reluctant those who are themselves pure and honest are to doubt the purity and integrity of others. The want of charity towards each other is worse evil among men than society is in any danger of suffering from those which the suspicious and scandals of uncharitable spirits are constantly assuming to exist.—Well the great dramatist taught that the robbery of money is but the robbery of "trash" in comparison with taking away of a good name, and that whoever loses that loses "all and is "poor indeed." It is the most cowardly as well as the most impoverishing of robberies, for the victim thus despoiled may be as ignorant of the wrong done, as innocent of the offence charged, and hence have no means of exculpation. When slanders are directed against a woman, the baseness of the crime are increased in proportion to her helplessness, and the most terrible ruin that involved in the loss of female reputation than in that of man. It is among the greatest of calamities that no adequate punishment can be sound for such crimes.

James Madison.

(From Parton's Life of Jefferson.)

But there was a new member in the House this year, a young man of twenty-five, small of stature, wasted by too much study, not in the least imposing in appearance, and too modest as yet to utter one word in debate, who was destined to be Jefferson's most efficient ally during all his career. This was James Madison, to whom we all owe so much more than we know, whose services are so little remarked because they were so great. He never shone resplendent in debate, he never wrote or spoke anything that was striking and brilliant; but few countries have ever possessed so useful a citizen as he. From 1776 to 1817, look where you will in the public affairs of the United States, you find this little man doing, or helping to do, or trying to get a chance to do, the thing that most wanted doing. He was the willing horse who is allowed to draw the load. His heart was in the business of serving his country. He was simply intent on having the right thing done, not to shine in doing it. Among his virtues was his joyous love of a jest, which made him one of the most agreeable of comrades, and preserved his health and spirits to his eighty-fifth year, and lighted up his dying face with smiles.

Inconvenient Etiquette.

The New York Evening Mail tells the following good story:

A professor in one of our Western colleges, whose bodily presence was weak, but who, having a tall spirit, was determined to bate no inch of the respect due to his office or himself, disapproving also of the lax conventionality of the "frontier," requested the students whenever they should meet him, Dr. H., their friend and their professor, to take off their hats! This enactment did not suit the Western temper, and stirred slightly the Western pulse. No remonstrance, however, was offered, and the Doctor, who had been visited by misgivings as to the result, breathed freely, felt that the rough part was rounded, and felicitated himself upon his firmness.

Returning one evening from a supper party, in usually genial mood, Dr. H. ascended the long flight of stone steps leading to his rooms. When about half way up he descried Mr. G. from St. Paul coming down, both arms clasped around a bundle of kindling wood. As he drew near the Doctor uttered his bland "Good evening!" (the rising English inflection managed to a nicety) touching his hat as he spoke. The Minnesotian returned the salute *de rigeur*; unloosing as he did so, the fatal faggots with a fall like thunder. Hop, skip, and jump could not save the unfortunate Doctor, when, sent surely by his evil genius, at this moment who should appear upon the scene but Captain K., the one-armed hero from Wisconsin, striding rapidly down with his Saturday night's pail of hot water!

Because his friend was in grief should he pass him by? Beholding his chief for the moment stripped of office, capering upon the stairs, should he refuse to salute him? He, to whom "regulation" was both law and instinct? Never! and his faithful "left" sought his hat, away went the pail, bump, thump, splash, dash!

"Confound you both," roared the unfortunate recipient of college honors, rubbing and wringing by turns!

Hot water is known to be emollient! It may have expedi'ated the doctor's recovery. Certain it is that after a few day's seclusion, during which there came frequent puffs of camphor and opodeldoc from his quiet room, and, "like horns from Elfland faintly blowing," the echo of much din and ghostly laughter from distant halls and corridors, the Professor again stood before his class. There was something in his whole air and deportment as new to him as to them—something suggesting not exactly defeat, but rather deprecation—non resistance, or as then and there described, "Unstarched, by Jove! limp as any rag!"

Summer Drinks.

Ice water should be drank but sparingly. A most excellent substitute for it is pounded ice, taken in small lumps into the mouth and allowed to dissolve upon the tongue. This will prove very refreshing, and much more enduring in its effects.

Lemonade is a simple and grateful beverage. To make it: Roll the lemons on something hard till they become soft; grate off the rinds, cut the lemons in slices and squeeze them in a pitcher, (a new clothes-pin will answer for a squeezer in lieu of something better;) pour on the required quantity of water, and sweeten according to taste. The grated rinds, for the sake of the aroma, should be added too. After mixing thoroughly, set the pitcher aside for half an hour; then strain the liquor through a jelly strainer, and put in the ice.

Travelers who find it inconvenient to use lemons can carry a box of lemon sugar, prepared from citric acid and sugar, a little of which, in a glass of ice-water, will furnish quite a refreshing drink, and one that will help oftentimes to avert sick headache and biliousness. Citric acid is obtained from the juice of lemons and limes.

Perry is a delicious beverage made from cherries, and will keep a year or more. Take six pounds of cherries and bruise them; pour on a pint and a half of hot water, and boil for fifteen minutes; strain through a flannel bag, and add three pounds of sugar; boil for half an hour more, or until the liquid will sink to the bottom of a cup of water, (try it with a teaspoonful of the liquid;) then turn into jelly-cups, and cover with paper dipped in the white of an egg.

To prepare the drink: "Put a spoonful of the jelly into a goblet of water, and let it stand about ten minutes, then stir it up and fill with pounded ice. Currants and raspberries made into "shrub" furnish a pleasant and cooling drink when mixed with ice water. Pounded ice is also an agreeable addition to a saucer of strawberries, raspberries, or currants. Pound it until it is almost as fine as snow, and spread it over the berries. With fruit it is also an excellent substitute for cream.

Water ices are always acceptable. Those made of lemon, orange, currants, strawberries, raspberries, and pineapple are much improved by adding the stiff beaten whites of four eggs to every two quarts of the liquid. Put it in just as it is turned into the freezer, and it will freeze in a foam.—Scribner's for July.

The Sea as a Place of Concealment for Dead Bodies.

The Paris Temps, in alluding to the murder of one M. Grego at Marseilles and the remarkable discovery of his body in the sea, points out that the waters rarely lend themselves to the concealment of crime. After mentioning many cases in which the attempt to make away with a victim has been unsuccessful, the writer recites the story of Admiral Caraccioli, the naval commander of the Neapolitan Republic, who resisted the Anglo-Sicilian fleet under the command of Nelson. The Temps relates how Caraccioli, after having been made a prisoner, in violation of the agreement by which life and liberty were promised him, was hung to the yard-arm of a frigate and cast into the sea, and how the corpse, instead of sinking, followed the galley in which Lady Hamilton had assisted at the spectacle, causing her so much terror that the sailors chopped the body into pieces to spare her the horrible idea of being pursued by the corpse of the victim.

A New Method of Carving Wood.

A process of mechanical wood carving has been introduced in Paris by M. H. A. Lanteigne, 6 Rue Therese. It is adapted to all kinds of wood, the harder and drier the better, and consists in passing the wood through rolls or matrix cylinders whereby any desired pattern is impressed upon the surface with a delicacy and effect that compare favorably with the work of skilled carvers, and at a cost almost nominal. The process is as rapid as ten superficial feet of finished work can be produced per second. Thus any design for ornamentation with wooden surfaces can be carried out economically, whether in intaglio or in relief.—Mechanics' Magazine.

ONE LOVING HEART.

One loving heart is more to me
Than aught that fortune can bestow;
The treasures from the distant sea,
That with such radiant lustre glow,
The glory of a monarch's throne,
Not half the pleasure can impart;
Of all earth's treasures, I would own
One loving heart!

The victor's crown, the poet's wreath,
The baubles that the world may fling,
A momentary fragrance breathe,
A momentary triumph bring;
But long as life remains, shall love
New fragrance and new joy impart,
Even when the daisies bloom above
One loving heart!

How sweet the spell it throws around
Our homes, though humble they may be!
And where one loving heart is found,
'Tis always Paradise to me.
O fate! my hopes thou may'st bereave,
And bid my cherished dreams depart;
Take all things else I prize, but leave
One loving heart!

JOHANN STRAUSS.

Sketch of the Great Dance Music Composer.

The arrival of Johann Strauss in this country to participate in the exercises of the Boston jubilee will give interest to the following brief biography:

Johann Strauss was born in Vienna on the 12th of February 1825. He was the son of the elder Johann Strauss, who at that time already had achieved great celebrity as a composer of dancing music, and whom his music-loving fellow-citizens had nicknamed. "The Waltz King." The elder Strauss was descended from a family of soldiers, and intended originally that his son Johann should enter the military career; but the extraordinary musical talents which the boy already displayed at an early age, and the prayers of his devoted mother, who even then foresaw the future eminence of her son, induced the father to prepare his boy for the musical career. No pains were spared to give him the best instruction. Drechsler and Hoffman, the excellent masters of Vienna, taught him composition and counterpoint. His father instructed him in instrumental music. Young Strauss proved so good a pupil that in his seventeenth year he had become an excellent violinist, and numerous compositions of his had been very favorably received both by the critics and the public. Two years afterward, when he was but 19 years of age, he organized an orchestra of his own, whose performances rivaled those of his father's. From 1846 to 1848 he made a concert tour through Hungary and the Danubian principalities, exciting everywhere the utmost enthusiasm, and reaping a substantial reward for his efforts. In 1851 the elder Strauss died, and the son united his orchestra with that of his father. This united orchestra has since then held the first place among the bands which devote themselves principally to light music, and it visited in the following years nearly every capital in Europe, being received everywhere with the utmost favor; especially was this the case during the Paris Exposition of 1867, where delighted audiences crowded night after night the vast hall in which Strauss' orchestra played the favorite productions of its leader. In 1862, on the occasion of Strauss' marriage to the cantatrice, Henriette Treffz, the emperor of Austria appointed him hofkapelmeister, and many European sovereigns conferred decorations on him. Although comparatively a young man, Strauss has published more than 600 compositions, some of which have received a sale of upward of half a million copies, and which yield him an annual income of 15,000 florins. In consequence of this, and of his large receipts from the performances of his orchestras, Strauss is believed to be the wealthiest of living composers. Quite recently he has endeavored to eclipse Offenbach as a composer of operettas, but only with indifferent success. As a composer of dancing music, he is looked upon as superior to his father and to the latter's gifted rival, Lanner.

A PERILOUS LIFE.

Lengel, the Lion Tamer, Again in the Jaws of One of His Pets.

The above named has achieved notoriety by the number of times he has suffered laceration by the claws and teeth of caged animals. He was one day last week at Portage City, Minn., exhibiting his "lion taming" abilities in a circus. One of his cages contained three partially trained brutes, two lionesses and a lion. He had found, contrary to usual experience, that the male lion was the most crafty of the three, and on two occasions before the one at Portage City, he had detected this huge fellow in the act of sneaking up to seize his leg. During the afternoon exhibition at Portage City the tamer was going through his usual performance in this cage, with two men stationed outside with iron rods between the bars of the cage to assist, if necessary, in warding off attack. The lion had somewhat puzzled him, as manifesting a different nature from that of any with which he had dealt, and for that reason he kept his eye upon him; but at one point he was obliged to turn and face the two lionesses as they passed him, leaving the lion to be watched by the attendants. But the attendants failed to see the monster sneak along the floor. The audience were watching more closely, the danger was seen, and a cry of alarm was raised, but it was too late; the monster jaws had closed on the calf of Lengel's right leg, the teeth met, and Lengel fell to the floor of the cage. His club flew from his hand as he fell, and was beyond his reach; the moment was one of the most terrible suspense; the spectators were terrified, and the two attendants paralysed at the result of their carelessness. But Lengel's presence of mind did not desert him. The lion, even in his rage, could not forget the power of his fallen antagonist, and loosened his hold for a moment, and before the lioness could gather for an attack, the tamer was on his feet, seized his whip and attacked his foe, lashing him into the corner. Leaving the cage, Lengel walked to his dressing box, across the ring, where he sank faint from the loss of blood. It was found that no bones were broken, but the wounds were so large and deep that the surgeon who dressed them probed them with his finger and failed to touch the end.

Lengel has been five times before bitten by his pets, and shows a scarred body, but in every case before his wounds have been from lionesses. This he thinks is the second case in which he has been intentionally bitten, the other four being accidents, when in their snarls among themselves they have seized him by mistake.

A COLORED fisherman was crossing the Mississippi, at Little Rock, one stormy night, recently, with his young child with him in the boat. When in the middle of the river the water began to dash over the sides of the low punt, and it was evident that the craft would sink in a moment, unless relieved of some of its load. Putting his child securely in the middle of the craft, the father jumped into the river, was washed away and drowned. A party from the bank went to the rescue and recovered the boat and child, but the man was never seen afterward.

VARIETIES.

NEVADA servant girls hire Chinamen to supply their places in the kitchen while they dabble in stocks.

THE population of Belfast, Ireland, has increased from [illegible],000 to 176,000, in the past thirty years.

THE Hon. Charles F. Adams dined with the Prince of Wales, in Paris, and had a good dinner, no doubt.

"HUSBAND" said a wife, if an honest man is God's noblest work, what is an honest woman?" "His rarest," was the uncivil reply.

A CONNECTICUT colony that went to Kansas a year ago and secured building lots for $2 apiece, have sold some of the same for $700 each.

FLORIDA is the only State in the Union without a daily paper. It has two tri-weekly, one semi-weekly, twenty-one weekly, and one monthly.

A LITTLE shaver in a Sunday school being asked what the father of the Prodigal Son probably did when he saw his Son a "great way off," replied, "I dunno, but I dessay he set the dog on him."

A MAN recently committed suicide at Boxford, Mass, and left a will bequeathing to the city his entire property, valued at $75,000, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a high school.

MARCO BOZZARIS, according to the poet, was in favor of strikes, for he bade his band to

"Strike till the last armed foe expires,"
Strike for your altars and your fires."

A WEALTHY old lady of Detroit has taken a whim to peddle oranges and figs, and goes about the streets retailing her wares, dressed meantime in elegant clothes. She is partially demented; and if her friends do not allow her to follow her notions she becomes violent.

THE brewers in the United States number over 3,000, with a capital of $100,000,000, giving employment to thousands of people, and consuming over 23,000,000 bushels of bertley nuts and 18,000,000 pounds of hops, requiring for their cultivation over 1,000,000 acres.

ASPARAGUS is said to be a valuable medicinal agent in cases of rheumatism and gout. Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent, and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient carefully avoids all acids, whether in food or beverage.

WHEN a man signs his name, "H. G. Smith" it isn't always safe to ask him if his first name is "Horace Greeley." An irascible Democrat, who was asked the question, returned for an answer, "Do you think my parents were d—d fools, sir? My name is Horatio Gates Smith, sir?—[Evansville Journal.

ONE of the improvements introduced in Chicago since the fire is in the street cars. These useful public conveyances are now furnished with double cane-seated chairs, so that each passenger knows exactly how much he or she is entitled to. The utmost superabundance of feminine skirts cannot in these cars, interfere with the comfort of male passengers.

A BOY in Michigan, two years ago, shot himself; two months after he choked with a fish-bone: a few days after he set fire to a barn and called out the fire department; he swallowed a top; he was run over by an ice-cart; he fell into the river, and once he was lost for three days, and is alive and kicking now.

THERE was a novel boat race the other day on Fresh Pond, near Boston, between four fat men and four lean men. The former crew weighed 821 pound, in the aggregate, and the latter 405. This race proved that the fat fellows were not deficient in bottom, but the lean having better wind, came in ahead.

THE following are some of the headings of the newspaper descriptions of the great Gilmore jubilee now in progress at Boston; The Boston Noise, the Boston Hurricane, the Great Jamboree, the Jubilee Jubilorum, the Grand Hubbub, the Brobdignagian Jubilee, the Nemesis of Noise, the Niagara of Voice and Mississippi of Instrumentation, the Boston Panjandrum, the Musical Earthquake, &c.

A MAN passed through Worcester, Mass., last Sunday, who had traveled nearly four thousand miles in four months on foot, on his way to Boston. He carried with him a gun and woolen blanket, a haversack and a canteen. He declined the proffered hospitality of a citizen, replying that he did not ask any one for his living. When he left Nevada, he had $150, some of which remained unspent, when he was in Worcester.

MODERN discovery and travel is gradually robbing history of its most poetic fictions. One of them is that the vicinity of the Dead Sea, in Palestine, is a scene of utter desolation, but a New England clergyman, who has been traveling in the Holy Land, writes that the waters of the lake are salt and heavy, but they are rippled and lovely to look upon, the banks are verdant, and altogether it is not an unpleasant place.

THE Rev. Dr. Guthrie, in his wanderings in London, came across a peculiarly unique profession. In one of the poorest and most squalid of neighborhoods, sticking out from the upper post of the door-jamb of a barber's shop, was a board, with the inscription, "Artist in Black Eyes." Somewhat puzzled, the Doctor entered, and found that the advertisement was really as he conjectured, to restore eyes blued and blackened in some row or other, to their natural appearance.

IN THE U. S. District Court in Admiralty, at Baltimore, Md., on the 18th inst., before Judge Giles, a suit was brought by a colored female school teacher against the master of a steamer, to recover damages for forcing the plaintiff out of the first into the second cabin, on the ground of her color. Judge Giles, in giving his decision, said that since the great changes which have taken place in the country, and the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Passenger Railway cases, it was not in the power of the common carriers to make discriminations as to color in transporting passengers. But as the captain of the steamer in this case was acting in obedience to his instructions, he would not award exemplary damages in the case. The Court then gave a decree for $25 damages and costs.

A COTEMPORARY says: "That Americans do not take air and exercise enough is an admitted fact, and it stares us in the face in the shape of pale, debilitated men of forty, and sallow, hollow-cheeked passee women of thirty. There is a lack of muscle in the men and of bloom in the women. The climate is a trying one, to be sure, but that very fact should only stimulate us to fight with and overcome, not to fly from it, and seek refuge from it in interior atmospheres fifty times more fatal. Have we reason to fear consumption, that great insiduous foe—straightway we house ourselves, muffle ourselves, heat ourselves, and deny the simplest breath of air access to our lungs. We drug our bodies with costly artificial tonics, but we neglect those tonics which nature has provided so bountifully and without cost. One-half of us are faded, hot-house flowers; the rest a race of unfortunate overworked bipeds. Out-of-door exercise is a grand essential to health."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE..... E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 29, 1872.

For Governor—CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.
Supreme Judge—JAMES THOMPSON.
Aud. General—WILLIAM HARTLEY.

Congressmen at Large:
JAS. H. HOPKINS | RICH'D. VAUX | H. B. WRIGHT

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention:

Jeremiah S. Black,	Geo. W. Woodward,
Wm. Bigler,	Wm. J. Baer,
Wm. H. Smith,	F. B. Gowan,
John H. Campbell,	S. H. Reynolds,
James Ellis,	S. C. T. Dodd,
George M. Dallas,	R. A. Lamberton.
A. A. Purman,	Wm. L. Corbett.

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DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The Allegheny County Committee of Correspondence will meet on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29TH,

At 11 o'clock A. M., at the

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

To name the time and place for holding the County Convention and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting. A general attendance is desired. By order

je13 JOHN H. BAILEY, Chairman.

IT is admitted by one of the morning papers in this city, that *twenty-five Republican papers* in Pennsylvania are opposing HARTRANFT.

SEVERAL of the Ring organs here and elsewhere, have to a certain extent abandoned the due bill candidate. They rarely say anything in his favor, and mainly devote their attention to the nine million raider ALLEN; in whose election they appear to have an especial interest.

AS THE POST has always preferred that the judiciary be kept as clear of politics as possible, looking mainly to secure able and upright men for these positions, it can afford to recommend to the coming Democratic County Convention, not to make nominations in opposition to Judges STOWE and STERRETT. We believe in their ability, honesty, and fairness to all parties; and further that such action will receive general public approval. Of course it is a matter that must be determined by the convention, into whose hands it may be safely entrusted.

SOME days ago the Pittsburgh *Commercial* copied an item from a Harrisburg ring organ to the effect that the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, Mr. HARTLEY, had been arrested during the war by Gen. COUCH. There is not one word of truth in the statement and we challenge the *Commercial* or any other EVANS-HARTRANFT organ to prove the assertion. The libellers cannot attack the public record of MR. HARTLEY, so they seek to damage his character as a private citizen. No Republican paper in Bedford county is mean enough to copy it.

THE report that the Danville *Intelligencer* refuses to raise the name of CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, is one of those gross fabrications that unprincipled editors take delight in circulating. The Danville *Intelligencer* not only places the name of CHARLES R. BUCKALEW at the head of its columns, but says it will use all its influence to secure the election of Mr. BUCKALEW, as well, as the whole ticket.

Furthermore, there is not one Democratic paper in the state that refuses to support the whole Democratic ticket, while there are very few of the Republican papers that heartily endorse the Radical candidates, and very many that are bitterly opposed to them.

THOSE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AGAIN

Our quotations on Saturday from the official report of the EVANS Investigating Committee of which Hon. JAMES L. GRAHAM, a personal friend of General HARTRANFT, was the chairman, has brought the *Commercial* to its feet; and in a column leader it makes a sorry attempt to white-wash the connection of the due-bill candidate for Governor with that disreputable affair. It does not attempt to answer the charges we quoted from the report of the committee, to wit:

Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize *thosein official position who seek to palliate or excuse the wrong.*

He [EVANS] collected $184,168 34 and retains the whole. *State officials knew this fact for three years before it became public, and the neglect to report the transactio to the Legislature is regarded by us as a gross dereliction of official duty*

They cannot but express their disapprobation of the looseness of *official routine that placed in the hands of Evans over a million of dollars of valuable assets without requiring from him any security whatever.*

—but occupies considerable space in regard to the so called "Payne resolutions" and exclaims that it is a complete vindication of General HARTRANFT. It admits that HARTRANFT "borrowed" several thousand dollars from EVANS, and that he did not pay it back until the defalcation became notorious.

But we are not disposed to worry ourselves furnishing testimony to prove General HARTRANFT's connection with the robbers of the ring in this State, as it has been so effectually done by leading Radical journals and members of his own party. For instance, the Lancaster *Express* quotes a paragraph from the *Legislative Journal*, page 1226, and says that—

Other passages of the report convey the same sentiment in terms still more decisive, while not a line in it, from beginning to end, exonerates General HARTRANFT, or contradicts the charges we have urged against him in the smallest degree.

THE Pittsburgh *Gazette*, another organ, recently said:

We regret as long as Auditor General HARTRANFT was on the stand before the Evans Investigation Committee, he did not tell all he knew concerning the affair.

CHARLES J. YERKES, also a Republican, a broker of Philadelphia and, heretofore a personal friend of Gen. HARTRANFT, testifies as follows:

For some years past I have been acquainted with J. F. Hartranft, Auditor-General of the State of Pennsylvania, I have at various times purchased and sold stocks of different kinds, and carried the same, with money belonging to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which the same J. F. Hartranft had caused to be deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer." The same witness further declared under oath: "That this deponent did pay to J. F. Hartranft, Auditor-General, on the 10th of December, 1870, the sum of $2,700, which sum was derived from profits on purchases of loans of the Commonwealth and sales of the same to the Sinking Fund, which sale was made on the 29th of April, 1870. That said deponent has also paid to said J. F. Hartranft, various amounts of money for profits arising from stock speculations with money deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer at the instance of the said Hartranft."

This will do for to-day and while the *Commercial* declares that "no honest man will pretend the blame attaches to Gen. HARTRANFT" we again refer it to the official records.

THE SENATE.

THE terms of SPENCER of Alabama, RICE of Arkansas, COLE of California, FERRY of Connecticut, OSBORN of Florida, HILL of Georgia, TRUMBULL of Illinois, MORTON of Indiana, HARLAN of Iowa, POMEROY of Kansas, DAVIS of Kentucky, KELLOGG of Louisiana, VICKERS of Maryland, BLAIR of Missouri, NYE, of Nevada, PATTERSON of New Hampshire, CONKLING of New York, POOL of North Carolina, SHERMAN of Ohio, CORBETT of Oregon, CAMERON of Pennsylvania, SAWYER of South Carolina, MORRILL of Vermont, and HOWE of Wisconsin; all expire on the 4th of March 1873.

The Senate now stands, Republicans 57, Democrats 17. Of the retiring members, 21 are Republicans, and only 3 are Democrats; of these 24 vacancies, 12 will in all probability be filled with Democrats; these, with the 5 Liberals, and the 14 Democrats holding over, will make the Senate at the opening of the next Congress, practically stand 43 Republicans to 31 Democrats; such a condition of things will soon bring us a clear majority in Congress.

No Democrat ought to be discouraged at the present majority against us in the Senate; for, by March 1875, we hope to see the Senate stand 40 Democrats to 34 Radicals; if indeed the rottenness of Radicalism can be made to hold together after its cohesive power—that of public plunder—shall have been taken from it.

Less than three years will have sufficed to have caught and cracked the whole lot of vermin, with which the country is now infested; and by which the substance of the people has been eaten up, and the foundations of their government undermined.

REPUBLICAN TESTIMONY.

Two of our townsmen, Senator JAMES L. GRAHAM and Hon. D. N. WHITE were members of the EVANS Investigating Committee and their names appear to the report which contains the following extract in regard to HARTRANFT & Co: "EVANS collected $184,168 34 and retains the whole. STATE OFFICIALS KNEW THIS FACT FOR THREE YEARS BEFORE IT BECAME PUBLIC, and the neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature is regarded by us as a GROSS DERELICTION OF OFFICIAL DUTY."

FREE TRADE AGAINST GREELEY.

For months prior to the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, the *World*, with surpassing ability, appealed daily to the National Democracy to gather wisdom from experience, and seek from the disintegrating fragments of the Republican ranks, the strength necessary to lift the party into power. Having failed with the highest type of statesmen it was possible to secure, in the person of HORATIO SEYMOUR, it was time, it said, to deal with availability, and enlist where they were to be found, the requisite number of recruits. Having partially prepared the public mind to accept the result of the Cincinnati movement, and succeeded in holding back all positive action on the part of the National Democratic Committee; it found as the result of the Cincinnati Convention, a declaration of principles, clear and satisfactory, but was deeply disappointed in the candidate selected to execute them.

The underlying reason for its bitter hostility to HORACE GREELEY, is his prominence as a protective tariff man, and this was the inducing cause of the recent gathering in New York, by the champion, and foremost defenders of Free Trade. Our opposition to MR. GREELEY is founded upon other and more tenable grounds. Here, where the battle must be fought in October, we could not be asked to oppose him because he has been the consistent and life-long defender of protection. That will undoubtedly give him great strength, amoug all who have held to what has been esteemed as vital to our interests. We have no sympathy with Free Traders, and cannot join the *World* or Chicago *Times* in their denunciations on this point.

We feel intense interest in electing our State ticket, and cannot be expected to commit the egregious folly of rejecting the advancing forces now marching to our assistance, and absolutely necessary to our success, by quarrelling with Mr. GREELEY on account of his tariff opinions; on the contrary, if he has sincerely repented of his political heresies, we are quite certain the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania would largely prefer GREELEY to GRANT, as the safest and most reliable representative.

WHO ARE THE "LIARS"?

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* is getting rampant and calls people liars because they tell the truth concerning the connection of the due bill candidate for Governor with the EVANS theft. Now let us see who the "liars" are. We quote exclusively from *Republican* authority as below:

It will be remembered that Mr. HARTRANFT is now Auditor General, a position he has held during the EVANS scandal. Hon. JAMES L. GRAHAM was the chairman of the Investigating Committee. He says:

Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize *those in official position who seek to palliate or excuse the wrong.*

Hon. D. N. WHITE another member of that committee declares that—

EVANS collected $184,168 34 and retains the whole. *State officials knew this fact for three years before it became public, and the neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature is regarded by us as a gross dereliction of official duty.*

Senator HARRY WHITE, still another member of said committee proclaims—

They cannot but express their disapprobation of the looseness of *official routine that placed in the hands of Evans over a million of dollars of valuable assets without requiring from him any security whatever.*

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* says:

If they are not disproved [charges against HARTRANFT] they will be accepted as true by the people. It will not do to make HARTRANFT our candidate.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, before the son of one of its proprietors was appointed Consul at Dublin, said:

We regret that as long as Auditor General HARTRANFT was on the stand before the EVANS Investigating Committee HE DID NOT TELL ALL HE KNEW concerning the affair.

The question of veracity we leave for the *Commercial* and the above named parties to settle between them. It is not our fight, and when it gets through with them, we will furnish another batch of extracts from the same kind of authority; showing HARTRANFT's connection with the robbers of the Ring.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

The approaching parade of Orangemen in New York on the 12th of July, occasions apprehensions of the gravest character for the peace of the city. They insist upon marching with offensive banners and playing insulting tunes, and of course will go armed. An effort is making among the decent portion of both parties to join hands and banners upon that occasion, which would be hailed by every right minded man in the land as the right thing to do. At a recent conference of the leaders the following proposition was made:

Mr. Meany—Admitting as we must do your right to parade, are there no means by which those insignia and tunes which represent a triumph over one section of a people by another, and which at home and abroad convey insult, could be avoided.

Major Conyngham—If it were done, and a proclamation made of a disposition for fraternization were made, I myself, and hundreds besides me would bear the green flag in your ranks.

But would it any longer be an Orange parade, if the "Boyne Water," and "Croppies lie down" were omitted?

We can only hope that a better spirit will prevail, and that a general amnesty will be accepted for all past wrongs and injuries, as willingly as it is by the people in the South. Let them adopt the "Star Spangled Banner" for their flag, and "Hail Columbia" for their anthem, and they will invoke a blessing upon themselves and secure the approbation of the American people.

THE Wayne County *Citizen*, a prominent Republican journal, which refuses to support the HARTRANFT and ALLEN ticket, thus boldly and significantly speaks of the hopeless chances of the Harrisburg ticket in the October contest:

The difference between the two parties, politically, is trifling compared with the difference between the candidates in point of character. In this matter the Republican party suffers under a most humiliating disadvantage. Though the number of Republicans who will vote for Buckalew may not be large, those who will not vote for Hartranft may be reckoned by thousands. Our majority in the State last year was some fifteen thousand. But we must poll a still larger vote this year, if we would be successful. Unless we do this, the vote given to Packer in 1869 will this year suffice to elect Buckalew by a majority of nearly two thousand. And unless we poll a larger vote than was cast for Geary in 1869, the vote for Seymour in 1868 will be sufficient to carry Buckalew into office by a majority of nearly twenty-three thousand. In short, Hartranft may be defeated although he receives a larger vote than Geary, and though Buckalew falls twenty thousand behind Seymour. Such a consideration should lead the Republican party to reflect seriously on its precarious position.

WHEN FRANKLIN PIERCE was elected President, he was known to be poor, in fact he was obliged to call on his friends for funds to enable him to fit up his establishment at the White House. In this state of things some Boston merchants and friends sent him a pair of horses, and a coach and harness, such as his position seemed to call for.—Pierce would not receive them.

How different with GRANT. He has accepted houses in Washington, Philadelphia, and Galena; farms near St. Louis, in Maryland and New Jersey; libraries in Boston and New York, and Seneca sandstone, and other kinds of stock, together with cattle, sheep, segars, whisky and even little "purps."

A SHORT time before the adjournment of the last session of Congress, a fellow by the name of CLARKE, who claimed a seat in that body as a representative from Texas, was unanimously expelled, on the ground that he held his seat by gross fraud. As such a character is too valuable to be lost by the Administration, GRANT took him at once under his protecting care, and appointed him Postmaster at Galveston. This is one of the most lucrative offices in the South, and no doubt CLARKE will make the most of it, not only for himself, but also for his master

THE sanguinary RUSSELL ERRETT, who, the morning after the National Republican Convention dissolved, declared "war to the knife" against *The Press* and its editor, asserts the untruthfulness of certain statements made by our Washington correspondent. That gentleman, on the other hand, reiterates his despatches, which makes the whole matter a question of their respective veracity. From our knowledge of the parties, we put our faith in the correspondent.—*Phila. Press.*

GRANT doesn't seem to be in so much hurry to get rid of Collector CASEY as he did of CATACAZY, but then the CASEYS are entirely different.—*St. Louis Times.*

Graveyard Courage.

(From the Scranton Republican.)

The Republican press of Pennsylvania is a unit for Hartranft and Allen"—*Miners' Journal.*

The above item we find floating about among a certain class of newspapers. If the assertion be true, would it not be just as well for the papers that endorse it to stop reading about forty of their Republican cotemporaries out of the party. If the *ournal* is satisfied that the Republican press is a *unit* in support of the State ticket, then in the name of common sense what is the use of all the fuss it and its kind make about the *Republican*, the *Press*, Lancaster *Express*, Wayne *Citizen*, Chester *Republican*, Cumberland *Journal*, and about a score of other journals in this State. If the *Miner's Journal* is convinced in its own innocent mind then all is peace, harmony, and enthusiasm in the Republican party of Pennsylvania—that the press is a "unit," etc., why can it not be happy? The *Journal* editor keeps up his courage by whistling while passing the graveyard.

Counterfeit Greenbacks.

We some two weeks since published in the *Ledger*, from an authoritative source at Washington, as a "test for discovering spurious greenbacks or National bank notes to divide the last two figures of the number of the bill by four, and if one remain the letter on the genuine will be A; if two remains it will be B; if three, C; and should there be no remainder the letter will be D. For example, a note is registered 2461; divide sixty one four and you will have one remaining. According to the rule the letter will be A. In case the rule fails be certain the bill is counterfeit or altered." We have applied this test in numerous cases and find it to be true in every instance as regards greenbacks, but not true in every itstance as applied to National bank notes. If the Comptroller of the Currency would explain this he would gratify many curious on the subject.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Infamous.

WE thought the New York Legislature capped the climax in the way of an infamous gerrymander of the Congressional districts of the State, but here is something a little worse, though not much, from the Legislature of Mississippi. There 382,896 white people get one member of Congress, and 444,207 negroes get five members. As a curiosity, and to show how the thing is arranged, we give the details of the scheme, as follows:

	White.	Black.	Total.
First District	90,513	36,652	126,155
Second	58,685	90,225	148,910
Third	54,742	80,056	134,798
Fourth	67,175	83,998	151,173
Fifth	55,583	71,753	127,566
Sixth	50,145	82,774	133,710

We have heard a good deal said about minority representation. Isn't their some need of it when, in such a State as Mississippi, where the Statees near equally divided between whites and blacks, the white people are given one district and the blacks five?—*Ex*

POLITICAL.

The Democratic State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 26.—The Democratic State Convention of Illinois met at the Opera House in this city to-day, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and to nominate a ticket for State officers and for Presidential electors.

Promptly at twelve o'clock, noon, the Convention was called to order by Hon. A. G. Burr, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Currahan.

Temporary Organization.

On motion of Alex. Sterne, Hon. J. C. Allen, of Crawford, was unanimously chosen Temporary Chairman, and on appearing on the platform briefly addressed the convention, returning thanks for the honor conferred, and urging upon the delegates to conduct their business with deliberation, and in a spirit of conciliation, looking to a union with another convention, the Liberal Republican, now in session.

John C. Richbery, of Cook county, was elected temporary secretary, and John C. Heney, of Effingham, district secretary.

Appointment of Committees.

Committee on Credentials, consisting of one from each Congressional district, was appointed, and a similar Committee on Permanent Organization.

Pending the report of these committees a motion was made and adopted that the chairman of the district delegations present informally the names of the persons selected by each for appointment on the Committee of Resolutions, and the following list was read for the information of the convention:

James R. Doolittle jr., Wm. J. O'Mahon, Daniel Cameron, O. P. Pelland, John Whelan, Charles K. Loth D. W. Burey, J. E. Hardy, L. W. Ross, J. B. Patterson, Scott Wike, H. M. Vandervert, Lyman Lacey, Thomas E. Bundy, A. W. Sweizer, William B. Wilson, William H. Snyder, and John H. Oberly.

After some discussion on previous motions the Convention adjourned until the afternoon.

An Olive Branch from the Liberal Convention.

The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 2 P. M., and was called to order by the Temporary Chairman, who announced that a representative from the Liberal Republican Convention was in the hall and waiting to make a report to this Convention. The announcement was greeted with cheers.

The delegate in question, Hon. E. M. Haines, was escorted to the platform amid tumultuous applause, and announced that the Liberal Republican Convention, now in session in this city, and presided over by Governor Jno. M. Palmer, had appointed a committee of nineteen persons, one from each Congressional District to confer with a similar committee from this Convention upon questions of interest to the people of this State. The announcement was greeted with loud and long continued applause.

Permanent Organization.

J. M. Bush, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted a report nominating Hon. J. C. Allen the temporary chairman for permanent President of the Convention, Col. Daniel Cameron and James Ryker Vice Presidents for the State at large, with an additional Vice President for each Congressional district; J. C. Richberg, of Cook county, for permanent secretary, with a number of assistant secretaries.

A Committee of Conference.

The report was adopted by acclamation.

On motion the roll was then called for the appointment of a Committee of Conference to meet a similar committee from the Cincinnati Reform Convention.

Greeting from Mississippi.

At this point the President of the Convention read a telegram from the President of the Democratic and Conservative Convention of Mississippi, now in session, sending greeting to the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidates of Illinois, and proposing to clasp hands with them across the bloody chasm made by the war.

The reading of the despatch was received with cheers.

A Dispatch from Ex-Senator Hendricks.

A dispatch was read from Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks of Indiana, expressing regret at his inability to attend the Convention, and the hope that their deliberation would result in the nomination of a ticket which will be successful at the coming election.

The Committee on Credentials reported all the counties in the State fully represented.

A Committee of one from each Congressional district was appointed to select and report names of electors from the several districts, and from the State at large.

The motion was opposed by several delegates on the ground that this matter would be disposed of by the Conference Committee of the two Conventions, and the motion was finally temporarily laid on the table.

While the Convention was waiting for the reports of the several committees, Hon. W. W. O'Brien, being called for, appeared on the platform and made a short speech, congratulating the Convention upon the favorable auspices under which it had assembled and upon the alliance, which had been formed with the Liberal Republicans of the State.

Delegates to Baltimore.

The Convention appointed to report the names of delegates from the State at large, and from the different Congressional districts to the National Convention at Baltimore, reported the following list:

State at large—W. F. Coolbaugh, of Cook, J. J. Phillips, of Montgomery; Aaron K. Shaw, of Richmond; O. M. Craig, of Knox.

Alternates—T. Lyle Dickey, of Lasalle. J. L. D. Morrison, of St. Clair, C. H. McCormick, of Cook, and A. M. Herrigton, of Kane.

A delegate moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report a resolution instructing the delegates to Baltimore to cast their votes for Greeley and Brown. Adopted by an almost unanimous vote, only a few dissenting voices were heard.

Three Cheers for Greeley and Brown

were called and given with a will.

A motion that when the Convention adjourn it be until 7:30 this evening was adopted.

Hon. Bayless W. Hanna, of Indiana, being on the floor, was invited to the platform and made a brief speech in the course of which referring to the Cincinnati ticket, he asserted that if it was nominated at Baltimore Hon. D. W. Voorhees would support it.

The Platform.

The Committee on Resolutions then submitted the following platform:

Resolved, By the Democrats of Illinois, in Convention assembled, that the platform of principles adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, together with the clear interpretation of the same emanated in the letter of Horace Greeley accepting the nomination of that Convention for the office of President of the United States, offers common ground upon which Liberal men of all political parties consistently unite in opposition to personal government and its attendant official corruption.

Resolved, That our delegates, this day chosen to represent us in the Democratic National Convention to assemble at Baltimore, be instructed to act and vote for us as a unit and in the spirit of the foregoing resolutions.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and the Convention adjourned until 7:30 this evening.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 26.—8 P. M.—The Democratic State Convention re-assembled at 7:30 P. M. A communication was received from the chairman of the Cook county delegation tendering in behalf of E. H. McCormick, his resignation as alternate for the State at large to the Baltimore Convention.

On motion the resignation was received and the Cook county delegation empowered to fill the vacancy.

The State Ticket—A Fusion.

Gen. McClernand, from the Committee of Conference appointed by the Convention to meet a similar committee from the Liberal Republican Convention, here advanced to the platform and submitted the following ticket for State officers as agreed upon by the Joint Conference Committee:

For Governor—Gustavus A. Koerner, of St. Clair.

Lieutenant Governor—Gen. Chas. Black, of Champaign.

Secretary of State—Edward Ruommell, of Peoria.

Auditor of State—Dan. O'Hara, of Cook.

State Treasurer—Charles H. Lanfair, of Sangamon.

Attorney General—Lawrence Weldon, of McLean, and Clerk of the Supreme Court for the First Grand Division, R. A. D. Wilbanks, of Jefferson; Second Division, David A. Brown.

Status of the Nominees.

Of the nominees on the State Ticket those for Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General are Liberal Reformers, and those for Lieutenant Governor, Auditor and Treasurer are Democrats. The candidates for Clerk of the Supreme Court in the first and second divisions are Democrats; the candidate in the third division is a Liberal Republican.

Another Olive Branch.

On motion a Committee of three was then appointed by the President of the Convention to proceed to the hall where the Liberal Republican Convention was in session, and invite that body to join this Convention.

T. L. Breckenbridge of William county, was elected by the Convention to fill the vacancy as alternate in the delegation from the State at large, in the place of C. H. McCormick declined.

Geo. O. Stipp of Lasalle, offered the following:

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this Convention to represent them in the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, are hereby instructed to cast their votes for Greeley and Brown as Presidential candidates.

He supported the resolution in a few forcible remarks.

Some further debate, amid considerable cries of "question," ensued, when the motion for the previous question was seconded and the resolution adopted by apparently a unanimous vote, and with shouts and cries of applause, which drowned the sound of the Speaker's gavel and rendered useless his appeals for order.

A Fusion of the Anti-Greeleyites.

The committee appointed to invite the Liberal Reform Convention here appeared and reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and that the members of the Liberal Convention were now on their way to the hall. Immidesately afterwards Governor Palmer, President of the Liberal Convention, appeared, arm in arm with Gov. Koerner, and awakened the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the delegates and spectators advanced to the platform, where he was met by Governor Allen, President of the Convention.

Fusion of the Liberals and Democrats.

Governor Palmer then announced that the Liberal Republican Convention had heartily endorsed the nominations reported by the joint Committee of Conference of the two Conventions, and gladly joined hands with the Democrats on their support.

Governor Allen said he desired to meet the advances of the Chairman of the Liberal Republican Convention in the spirit in which they were tendered, and like St. Paul, forgetting the things that are behind, strike hands with him in the common cause.

As the Chairmen of the two Conventions advanced and clasped hands another

Scene of Wild Excitement

ensued, the delegates standing upon benches and cheering frantically for several moments.

GOVERNOR KOERNER was then introduced and in a brief speech returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, which he had not sought, but on the contrary had hoped to see another nominated for the position. He accepted the nomination and pledged his best efforts for the success of the ticket and the cause it represented.

Liberal Republican State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL, June 26.—The Liberal Republican State Convention met at noon to-day, in the House of Representatives. The hall was over crowded. All the delegates could not obtain seats. The Convention was called to order by Eugene L. Gross, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Hale.

Temporary Organization.

Mr. Gross nominated Gov. Palmer for Temporary Chairman, and Sidney Thomas of Cook, and Erie Johnson of Henry as Secretaries.

Governor Palmer, who was received with cheers, made an address, welcoming the delegates to the Convention and predicted the success of the Liberal movement.

The various committees on conference, on permanent organizations and on credentials were then appointed.

The temporary Chairman then read the subjoined

Letter from Hon. Carl Schurz:

ST. LOUIS, June 25.

MY DEAR SIR:—I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to attend the Convention of the Liberals of Illinois to-morrow. I arrived here last night from the East, and find an accumulation of business, which demands my immediate attention. Besides, I desire to address my constituents here before taking part in the campaign elsewhere. You have my earnest wishes in your endeavors to rally for united action all the elements of opposition to that system of policy which now controls the government and people of this Republic, and which not inappropriately has been called "Grantism." [Applause.]

It is time that the people of the North and South will be once more bound to-

gether by the inspiring consciousness of a common nationality, of common rights and of common duties, and to this end it is necessary that the traditional barriers be broken down, and that the policy of force by which the emblems of civil strife are assiduously fanned, and the bitter feelings of past effects are kept alive for partizan advantages. Give way to these moral agencies of conciliation and fraternal intercourse, without which our Republican system cannot long endure. (Applause.)

It is time that the despotism of party spirit was broken, which in the shape of personal government rules our national legislation, and the past organization of officeholders, debauched with corruption, demoralizes and subjugates public opinion and stands in the way of every true and thorough reform. And to this end it is necessary that the embodiment of that despotism, the present administration, be defeated in its efforts to continue in power, and that thus a free field be opened for reformatory movement untrammeled by selfish partisan control. (Applause.)

Whether we be able to accomplish all we desire or not, we certainly can accomplish this, if for that purpose, we unite in an energetic effort, and our success will be a great step in the right direction.

Although I cannot be with you to-morrow, I hope to be able to co-operate with you to that end in the course of the present canvass. (Applause.)

Very respectfully,
(Signed) C. SCHURZ.

Three Cheers

were given for Mr Schurz.

Mr. Wentworth moved that a conference committee notify the Democratic State Convention that a Committee on Conference had been appointed, and the Convention authorized the committe to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the Democratic Convention to promote the objects for which both bodies had assembled.

On motion the Cincinnati platform was unanimously adopted. [Cheers.]

The Cincinnati candidates were endorsed amid great enthusiasm.

The convention then adjourned until three o'clock P. M.

The Liberal Republican Convention reassembled at 3 P. M.

The Committee on Credentials reported that all the delegations were full.

Permanent Organization.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President, Governor John W. Palmer.

Vice Presidents—Hon. L. B. Otis, C. N. Holden, Hon. W. B. Scoles, Ephram Sumner, R. P. Whitmore, W. C. Stocy, Hon. G. D. A. Parks, J. C. Harvey, J. A. Chultz, George Snyder, C. L. Hornston, E. G. Miner, R. B. Blathan, John Wolf, W. S. McKean, S. Carlton, R. Rowett, M. W. Sharp, B. F. Woods.

Secretary—Sidney Thomas, with four assistant Secretaries.

The report was adopted.

The President received a congratulatory and fraternal dispatch from the Mississippi Democratic and Conservative Conventions in session at Jackson. The reading was received with applause and a suitable response ordered to be returned.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, was called for and made a short speech, in which he stated that the South was fully prepared to join in cementing the States in an everlasting peace.

The Convention took a recess of an hour and on re-assembling a State Central Committee was elected.

The Convention then adjourned to 7 P. M.

On re-assembling the report of the Conference Committee was received and adopted, and the Convention proceeded in a body to fuse with the Democratic State Convention [as detailed elsewhere.]

NEW JERSEY

Special to THE POST.

"Rather Anti-Greeley."

TRENTON, June 26.—The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day. The attendance is quite large, divided and disorderly. The delegates selected at large are Gov. Randolph, Jno. P. Stockton, Leon Abbott and Charles Haight—Rather anti-Greeley. M. H.

The Democratic State Convention.

TRENTON, June 26.—The Democratic State Convention organized with Charles Haight, a Greeleyite, as President. Committees were appointed, and the Convention took a recess till two in the afternoon.

After the recess ex-Governor Randolph was chosen Permanent Chairman. On taking the chair, Gov. Randolph spoke as follows:

Gov. Randolph's Speech.

At this time when our Democratic brethren in other States seem to have become touched with the fever of political resolution, our action, ordinarily discreet, temperate and dispassionate, will be looked to with more than ordinary interest. In proportion as other States have given hasty utterances of opinion and preferences, we should give sober and thoughtful utterances. The Baltimore Convention will be composed of men, who have higher motives than merely "to beat Grant." These motives will be to beat a corrupt and despotic administration, a chief magistrate who has brought his worst military habits of thought and action to the administration of civil affairs. With Grantism beaten we know no worse can come and believe better can be had.

That we shall obtain at Baltimore all we deem desirable does not now seem probable, unless some unexpected reaction occurs. The action of the Convention is a foregone conclusion. To maintain our supremacy in New Jersey, we shall require an almost united Democratic vote. For with all due respect to the Liberal Republicans of New Jersey that have indicated their purpose to support the Cincinnati ticket they are not yet so large a crowd as to be safe to anchor our hopes of success on. It is better, therefore, to forego any expression here of opinions as to candidates at Baltimore.

Endorsed at Baltimore, I deem Greeley's election assured. Defeated there his chances are unworthy of attention. His Liberal Republican strength, as thus far developed, is like the scattering of Jersey marl in our corn hill. It is very encouraging to the slender stalk in June; it may help to keep strong the rapidly growing fibres in July and August, but the stalk that withstands the trying September and October days and nights, that brings forth well filled and ripened ears for the November harvest must rest its hopes on the enduring strength and fertility of our broad Democratic acres. It is well known that my judgment has been against the endorsement of the Cincinnati ticket, which seeem to me, as a Democrat, a political anomaly—why, I will not now stop to discuss.

The Governor proceeded to state the purpose of the recent Fifth Avenue Conference, which was to ascertain whether it was practicable to unite all the elements of opposition to Grant, as Greeley's nomination had not accomplished that desideratum. He claimed that this conference was not a fiasco but a success, because it concentrated reliable information as to the weakness or strength of the Cincinnati ticket in nearly every State and thus gave the basis for the decision that no new ticket could be now named with political advantage. He intimated that in July the practical Democrats of New York would probably have an opportunity to accept the inevitable in the nomination of Greeley.

After presenting further details of the action of the Fifth Avenue Conference and its reasons for making no nominations, the Governor said:

I still think a more suitable nomination and a more acceptable candidate to the great body of the Democratic voters could have been found. I know that we shall be charged with placing our life long opponent at the head of our column in the day of an almost assured victory. All this is true. But it is equally true that Mr. Greeley will only take the leadership of the party that elects him, after he has pronounced himself fully in favor of such old-fashioned Democratic principles as hostility to centralization, opposition to federal interference in State and local affairs, condemnation of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, full support of amnesty, rigid adherence to civil service reform, opposition to boyonet election laws and the like. Now if Greeley can accommodate himself to such uncompromising Democratic views as these, we can accept this conversion, even if it be a trifle sudden and unexpected. So was St. Paul's—you know no one questioned the sincerity of St. Paul's conversion, or had occasion to doubt it afterward.

In conclusion the Governor said they had to contemplate the almost certain endorsement of Greeley at Baltimore, and with it the assured defeat of Grantism—a great victory of itself, because if Greeley had no loftier views and no greater intelligence than Grant, he would be powerless. Where Grant's power is almost without limit, Greeley would be the occupant of a high office, but his power to abuse it would be jealously guarded by both friends and foes. This might be the place, but the power with Grant defeated will be relegated to the people and their representatives.

Delegates at Large.

The following delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention were elected:

Theo. T. Randolph, John P. Stockton, Leon Abbot, and Chas. Haight.

The Platform.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, During the greater portion of the time since the organization of the States of the Union the Democratic party has administered affairs and declared the policy of the National Government; under its administration constitutional liberty prevailed throughout the country; individual rights were protected and prosperity characterized all our material interests; to restore the government to its former condition under Democratic rule, and particularly to re-establish a sound financial policy, the paramount importance of personal liberty and decentralization of power is the first duty of every citizen; therefore,

Resolved, That the true interests of our country require the establishment of the principles, policy and administrative experiences of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we cordially invite the co-operation of all our fellow-citizens who are opposed to the pernicious principles and conduct of affairs of the present administration, and who are in favor of the decentralization of the Government, the remission of local self-government to the several States, relief from existing taxation by restricting the expenses of collection and enormous expenditures of the Government, the inviolability of personal freedom, and a return to those principles of government which distinguished the administration of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson.

Resolved, That local self-government is the right inheritance of the people and essential to liberty; that in creating the central government with grand powers for general purposes, the people did not surrender all their rights, but reserved to themselves the control of their home affairs; that any attempt on the part of Congress to interfere under any pretext with the full and free exercise of this right is a usurpation which the people ought not to tolerate, because its toleration leads to the destruction of the personal liberties and municipal privileges of the citizens, and the abandonment of all that rer ders free government valuable.

Resolved, That so far as the Cincinnati platform agrees with the above principles set forth, it meets our approval.

Resolved, That we do authorize and instruct our State Executive Committee to unite and co-operpte with any other committee or organization in this State opposed to the present national administration.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to abide by and support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention.

Adjourned.

GEORGIA.

Democratic State Convention.

ATLANTA, GA., June 26.—The Georgia Democratic State Convention was as large and able a body as ever assembled in Georgia. The action was entirely harmonious. The president was Albert Lamar, of Muscogee.

The Platform.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Georgia stand on the principles of the Democratic party of the Union, bringing into special prominence, as applicable to the present extraordinary condition of the country, the unchangeable doctrine that this is a Union of States and that the indistructibility of equality with each other is an indispensable part of our political system.

Resolved, That in the approaching election the Democratic party invites everybody to co-operate with them in the zealous determination to change the present usurping and corrupt administration by placing in power men who are true to the principles of Constitutional Government and faithful and economical in the administration of public affairs.

Resolved, That in our opinion the delegates to the Baltimore Convention should go unmolested by instructions and should act with all their rights before them as they deem best for the good of the party and for the welfare of the country.

The delegates from the State at large are: Gen. H. L. Renning, Gen. A. R. Wright, of the Agusta *Chronicle*, Col. Tom. Hardeman, Col. Julian Hartridge, Gen. A. H. Colquitt, Col. C. T. Goole, Gen. J. B. Gordon and Col. J. W. Avery, of the Atlanta *Constitution*.

All are conservatives and favorable to harmonious action at Baltimore.

POLITICAL.

Philadelphia Democratic Nominations.

Conventions met on Tuesday and Nominated for Congress: First district, Samuel J. Randall; Second district, no nomination, adjourned to meet at the call of the President; Third district, Herman Vogelback; Fourth district, adjourned without making nomination, to re-assemble on the 1st of August.

Col. R. P. Dechert was re-nominated for Senator in the First district.

THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

1st District—Adjourned without nominating.
2d District—George McGowan.
3d District—Samuel Josephs.
4th District—Dr. W. C. Crooks.
5th District—Charles Dougherty.
6th District—James W. Quiggle.
7th District—Adjourned without a nomination.
8th District—Adjourned until Monday.
9th District—Robert E. Winters.
10th District—Samuel D. Dailey.
11th District—No nomination.
12th District—Joseph E. Faunce.
13th District—Charles C. Carman.
14th District—Postponed until fourth Monday in September.
15th District—No nomination.
16th District—Enoch Rex.
17th District—Richardson L. Wright.
18th District—John T. School.

Radical Congressional Nominations in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The Republican nominations were made yesterday by the Crawford county system, the people showing their preferences by a direct vote. The Congressional nominations were as follows: First District, D. Houghton; Second District, Charles O'Neil; Third District, Leonard Myers; Fourth District, Wm. D. Kelley; Fifth District, A. L. Harmer. The proceedings were quiet and the experiment is regarded as a success, though it is conceded the system will not prevent the holding back of election returns and false counting.

An Anonymous Anti-Greeley Circular.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—A confidential circular has been quietly distributed here to-day among Democrats and Liberal Republicans opposed to the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore. The circular has no name appended, that being left blank to be filled by the party distributing them. The direct source is not apparent, but it is rumored that a considerable number came from Louisville to-day, and it is known that some have been filled up and directed to Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, in Baltimore. The circular is marked confidential, and is as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL, June 26, 1872.

DEAR SIR: The Cincinnati movement, conceived in corruption, has so far spread its malign influences that prompt measures alone can save the Democratic party from disbandment and desertion. It is impossible for the village politicians, who have siezed the party machinery to succeed in anything but their avowed object to disband the party. As a means of future usefulness the Democratic organization should be preserved, and as the Greeleyites announce their intention to bolt and to support their candidates if they do not secure their object, it is now the duty of true Democrats to prepare for severance from such politicians, and by throwing off the elements of discord to make the organization purer and better in the future. The honest men of the country will be attracted to that party which plants itself upon principles. The Cincinnati Convention was a self-constituted body of leaders without followers, and half of them have bolted It requires only one bold, prompt action to send dismay to the ranks of the scheming politicians who seek plunder and office, and that is to prepare now for a Democratic nomination at all hazards. You are earnestly requested to attend the Baltimore Convention and to secure the presence there of at least two prominent, true Democrats from each Congressional Districts of your State. If the Baltimore Convention is so lost to reason, so shameless in total abandonment of principles as to go outside of the party for life long opponents as their nominees, such action is burdening, and it remains for true Democrats, then and there, to organize another Convention without, and to-nominate tried and trustworthy standard bearers. As between such men and the Radicals there cannot be any doubt that the mass will rally in support of true Democrats, leaving the politicians who have endeavored to disrupt the party as the solitary and stranded leaders without a follower. Immediate preparation for this action may bring politicians to their senses.

Please report to me without delay the names and address of those who will attend for the purpose indicated, and also their address in Baltimore.

Yours truly,

A Call from Two Unknown Anti-Greeley Democrats.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The following call was issued here to-day, a conference having been had on the part of many Democrats of the city and State of New York who are opposed to the nomination of Horace Greeley at Baltimore, and who will not support him if nominated, to take such measures as principle, duty, and self respect demand. In view of such event, it is deemed the most practicable method of giving expression to such opposition to unite all Democrats in every part of the Union who are willing to co-operate in such a movement and can personally attend to be present at Baltimore on the 8th of July to confer together and take such action as there may be deemed advisable.

The call is signed by Joseph R. Flanders and John F. Vanallen.

Mr. Groesbeck Will Abide by the Decision of the Baltimore Convention.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—It is well understood here and it is certain that Mr. Groesbeck will show respect to the action of the Democratic National Convention, and will not antagonize it by accepting the nomination made at New York or any other nomination made outside of the regular Democratic Convention.

Liberality of the Liberal State Central Committee.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—The Liberal Republican State Central Committee held another meeting this morning. Every district in the State except one was represented. An Executive Committee was appointed, with Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, as chairman. Although some leading Democrats expressed a desire to concede the nomination of Supreme Judge or Secretary of State to the Liberal Republicans, it was decided by the committee that they did not wish any position on the State ticket.

Nearly all the delegates to the Democratic Convention have arrived, and the convention to-morrow promises to be unusually large.

The Philadelphia Liberals Show Their Hand.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The Liberal Republicans of this city opened the campaign at Morton Hall to night. Among the speakers was Hon. A. K. McClure, who made a speech as bitter as that of Sumner, charging the administration with nepotism, bribery and corruption.

The Philadelphia Convention was ridiculed as a packed affair consisting only of postmasters, custom house officials and members of the bread and butter brigade generally.

The action of the Union League in the endorsement of Grant was ridiculed as directly opposed to the decision of two years ago not to interfere in politics.

Senators Morton and Logan, and others, were finally attacked.

An Exciting Time Expected at the New Jersey Democratic State Convention To-day.

TRENTON, June 25.—The Democratic State Convention to be held here to-morrow will be fully represented and will no doubt be an exciting one. The leaders are divided as to the propriety of instructing the delegates. Some are in favor of Greeley, others are for Joel Parker while others still favor sending delegates to Baltimore uninstructed.

Congressional Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Samuel J. Randall was nominated to Congress to-day by the Democratic Convention.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., June 25.—James H. Platt was to-day renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Second district, Virginia, by acclamation.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 25.—At Kendallville to-day the Republicans of the Tenth district nominated Maj. Saylor, of Huntington county, for Congress on the seventh ballot.

Senator Hendricks.

The opening speech of the campaign by Senator Hendricks will, it is understood, be made in this city shortly after the Baltimore Conference.

The Chicago "Times on the Presidential Question.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The *Times* this morning in a double leaded editorial, under the heading,

"THE PARTY OF ADVANCEMENT MAKES THE PARTY OF THE FUTURE,"

Takes the ground that the nomination of Greeley by the Baltimore Convention is a foregone conclusion, and that the result is due to the manipulations of place hunters and wire pullers who have so effectually packed the Baltimore Convention for Greeley as the Philadelphia Convention was packed for Grant. Such being the outlook, the *Times* says the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore will terminate the organic existence of the Democratic party. In that act the party organization will abdicate its functions, and of course with such abdication the idea of party allegiance will cease, for there is no such thing as party allegiance to men, to candidates, or to conventions. Such allegiance is due only to principles. Party organizations are nothing but instrumentalities by which some aggregate of persons seek to carry certain principles into effect. When the instrumentality ceases to act for that purpose, or is perverted by scheming individuals to a different purpose, as the nomination for office of a declared enemy of the principles of the party, it ceases to exist as a party authority. The nomination or indorsement of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore will, therefore, place no person holding Democratic principles under the slightest obligation to cast his vote for Mr. Greeley. It will be the disbandment of the party, and the surrender of all its delegated authority to the members who delegated it to be used by each and all of them as in their own judgment may seem proper, thus leaving Democrats wholly without an organization, and perfectly free to act as each individual may see fit. The enemies of Democratic principles, the writer continues, have captured the Democratic organization, in order to wield it for the destruction of the Democracy. The hope of the latter is in the formation of a new party that will resurrect Democratic principles. The resurrection of those principles under the banner of an enemy to them is impossible. Democrats might as well go to the Grant party in such hope, as one is as pronounced an enemy to Democratic principles as the other. Passing to the question as to how their new party shall come into being, the writer quotes the platform adopted by the recent conference of Liberals in New York, and endorses it as containg vital principles, the doctrines of the Democratic party, every plank expressing not only the vital need of the times, but of the higher and more advanced step in the progress of civilization.

It concludes as follows:

The time for the organization of the party of the future is now. As an organic instrumentality of progressive ideas, as the nucleus around which will gather men of earnest and enlightened purposes, as a means of rescuing from a contemptible fate the moral influence of adherence to principles, the vital need of an organization for the future is upon us.

In Favor of Groesbeck.

In another article the *Times* eulogizes Wm. S. Groesbeck, and asserts that his nomination at Baltimore would insure the defeat of Grant, while the endorsement of Greeley assures Grant's election.

The Labor Reform National Candidates.

BOSTON, June 24.—It is understood that Chamberlain, President of the Columbus Convention, has officially notified Judge Davis and Joel Parker of their nomination for President and Vice President of the United States, and that he is to recall the Columbus Convention, to meet in New York in July for conference.

Tammany Preparing for the Fourth.

NEW YORK, June 25.—At the meeting of the Tammany Society last night, Horatio Seymour was made a Sachem. Arrangements were also made for a great celebration on the Fourth of July, James Brooks has been chosen orator, and invitations extended to all the prominent Democrats of the country to be present.

The Approaching State Convention of the Ohio Democracy—Indications that the Cincinnati Nominees Will be Endorsed.

CLEVELAND, O., June 25.—There is every indication that the State Democratic Convention to be held in this city on Thursday next will be a large one. There are many delegates already here, and more are expected to-night. The delegates here are almost unanimous for the ratification of the Cincinnati nominees. The Convention is to be held in the Central Rink, a building capable of seating about ten thousand people. The Rink has been tastefully decorated and very finely arranged. It is believed that a State ticket will be nominated at the Convention, but that the nomination of an electoral ticket will be postponed till after the Baltimore Convention. The Liberal State Central Committee held a meeting here to-day for the State were present. No business was done, but it is thought an effort will be made by them to have the nomination of a State ticket by the Democratic Convention postponed till after the National Democratic Convention.

An Independent Gubernatorial Candidate in West Virginia.

WHEELING, June 24.—Governor Jacobs will to-morrow publish the following card:

To the People of West Virginia:

At the earnest solicitation of numerous citizens from all parts of the State, I have concluded to be an independent candidate for re-election for the office of Governor.

[Signed.] J. J. JACOB.

J. N. Camden is the regular Democratic nominee, and almost the entire Republican party of this State will in all probability contribute to Governor Jacob's re-election over the regular Democratic nominee.

The Position of Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—There is no public declaration yet from Mr. Groesbeck with reference to his recent nomination at New York, and there probably will not be until after Judge Stallo's return, which will not occur until Wednesday. Mr. Groesbeck's friends have no idea that he will allow himself to be used in any way to embarrass the Baltimore Convention.

Redistricting Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The dead lock which has existed between the two Houses of the Legislature for some days past on the question of redistricting the State, was broken to-day by the House passing a concurrent resolution reciting that as grave doubts exist in both Houses about the power of the Governor to divide the State into electoral districts, both Houses adjourn *sine die* at 12 M., and request the Governor to reconvene the General Assembly for the purpose of redistricting the State. The Senate struck the preamble from this resolution and passed it. The House agreed to the amendment, and the Legislature adjourned at noon. Governor Brown immediately issued a proclamation reconvening the General Assembly at two o'clock for the purpose of dividing the State into Congressional Districts. The Senate, on meeting, took up and again passed the bill adopted last Saturday dividing the State into thirteen Congressional Districts, and the House earnestly discussed it most of the afternoon. The bill gives St. Louis county three Congressmen.

Hon. R. B. Roosevelt Gives the Reason for His Greeley Faith.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt has addressed a letter to the delegates of the State of New York to the Baltimore Convention giving his reasons for supporting Greeley, and arguing that the Democratic party will be dissolved if Greeley is not endorsed at Baltimore.

THE TREATY.

GENEVA.

Fish Persists in His Diplomatic Shilly-shallying Policy.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—It is stated that the Secretary of State on Sunday telegraphed to Bancroft Davis a statement of the object of the United States in presenting the indirect claims, and reasons for not asking money awards; also, the reason why they should not be taken as an element of consideration in gross award. Davis responded yesterday his belief that the majority of the Board would accept our view and believed the question would be disposed of satisfactorily.

Text of the Additional Article of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following is the additional article to the Treaty of Washington as amended and agreed to by the Senate—yeas, 45; nays, 18.

WHEREAS, The Government of Her Brittanic Majesty has contended in recent correspondence with the Government of the United States that such indirect claims as those for national losses stated in the case presented on the part of the Government of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to have been sustained by loss in the transfer of American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, firstly, were not included in the Treaty of Washington, and, secondly, should not be admitted in principle as growing out of the acts committed by particular vessels alleged to have been enabled to commit depredations on the shipping of a belligerent by reason of such want of due dilligence in the performance of neutral obligations as that which is imputed by the United States to Great Britain.

WHEREAS, Both governments adopt for the future the principle that claims for remote or indirect classes should not be admitted as a result of failure to observe neutral obligations, so far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of both governments in their relations with each other;

Now, therefore, in consideration thereof the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses as aforesaid before that tribunal of arbitration at Geneva.

Secret Session of the Tribunal of Arbitrators.

GENEVA, June 25.—In response to the summons of Count Sclopis, the Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal reassembled in the Hotel De Ville this afternoon at twenty minutes past three, and remained in session until five o'clock. It then adjourned to meet again on Thursday next. The deliberations of the Board were, as was the case at the previous meeting, conducted in secret.

THAT INSULT TO OUR FLAG.

Secretary Fish Denies a Statement—What Did he Say?

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Fish, in a note to a friend here, says the statement that he said that the recent alleged Canadian insult to our flag amounted to nothing, that some hair-brained Dominion official thinks he can make trouble by insultiug our flag, and that we have become accustomed to such insolence is utterly without truth, a base fabrication from beginning to end, so far as it relates to him, (Fish.)

ITALY.

The Pope on Bismarck.

ROME, June 25.—The Pope to-day received members of the German Literary Club, of this city, and in the course of his remarks on the occasion made use of the following language:

"The persecution of the Catholics has commenced in Germany, but they display courage under affliction, and have notified the German Government that the persecution of the church is folly." "The church," said the Holy Father, "remains triumphant. We have asked Bismarck how it is that the once contented German bishops have, according to the expressed belief of the German Government, been suddenly transformed into dangerous conspirators. No reply has yet been received. Let us pray to our Holy Father in heaven that the stone may fall that will complete the overthrow of the Colossus."

At a meeting of the Eight Hour League it was reported that Baxter & Co, Forty-fifth street, who employ one hundred men, had resolved to return to the ten hour system, though willing to give 20 per cent. advance in wages for piece work.

In regard to the number of men idle the secretary of the league positively asserts that there are not more than four hundred. He acknowledges that some of the cabinet makers have returned to work at ten hours.

BUCKALEW.

A SERENADE ON MONDAY NIGHT.

The War on the Ring.

[Harrisburg Patriot of Tuesday.]

Last night the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew struck the keynote of the State campaign in a brief and eloquent speech in this city. Yesterday afternoon he arrived in his usual quiet way, no announcement of his coming having preceded him. His presence was soon whispered abroad, and a large crowd gathered at Bolton's hotel last night to greet the next Governor of the Commonwealth. Soon after dark the rain began to fall rapidly, but it could not damp the ardor and enthusiasm of the people of this city, by whom Mr. Buckalew has always been held in the greatest esteem and respect. The halls and parlors of the hotel were filled and a canopy of umbrellas covered the crowd in the streets. In the assemblage were many Republicans who remained to listen to the end, heedless of the drenching rain. After the performance of several airs by Weber's excellent band, Hamilton Alricks, Esq., introduced Mr. Buckalew, who spoke substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BAND AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF HARRISBURG: I shall detain you but a short time in consequence of the storm. I have to return to you my sincere thanks for this manifestation of your favor, for the polite compliment you have paid, involving promise of your support in the election of 1872. I came to your city more than twenty years ago as the representative of a rural constituency in this State and by the favor of the people; by the appreciation of friends and the general support of the public I have been continued in several positions of public trust in our own State, beyond our State, and abroad. When I first came to your city it had not its present population; it was confined then to what you would now consider narrow boundaries. But your city has grown, and the whole portion north of the capitol grounds I believe is new since that time. You have a growing town. You are the political capital of the State. You have reason to feel that there is a future for your city and for yourselves. You are greatly interested in the government of the State in common with your fellow citizens all over the Commonwealth, and especially because among you are located the several executive officers of this State and their action is important to your material interest. As a town, as a growing political metropolis, as the centre of the Commonwealth, you are therefore competent to judge to a greater extent than your fellow citizens elsewhere with reference to the management of your State government, and with reference to the reforms needed in the government of State. I therefore appeal to you this evening, under these unfavorable circumstances, that you, above all others, may exercise your best judgment in reference to the coming election. You have all proper information. You know what has occurred in the many years past, and you all know what reforms are necessary.

Gentlemen, I accept the position of candidate before the people for the office of Governor of this State because I was convinced that men holding my opinions, my views upon public affairs, were necessary in the State government—I mean men who go into public life without any intention of making profit for themselves. [Great applause.] But, gentlemen, I repeat, I shall not detain you long in this storm. People often expect to hear at political meetings of this kind a good deal of strong language, denunciation and abuse, but I have to say to you to-night that there is not an audience in this commonwealth that will listen to me and expecting to be fed with that kind of material that will not be disappointed. I shall go among the people speaking out, and I hope speaking with some effect, to men of all political opinions, for the purpose of crushing the corrupt ring that now rules the State. I feel that this result will be reached, because the people have taken this business in their own hands, and they will execute it. The political influence that has seized upon this proud commonweath of ours, and it is an influence which is both corrupt and insolent, must be put down. It has prostituted public office, it has forgotten duty and only looks to gain. And beyond our own State this poisonous influence has extended its corrupting hand. By what hands is the patronage of the United States government distributed in Pennsylvania? By the same influence which has settled your accounts in the auditor general's department. By the same influence which controls the State Treasury. By the same influence which filched a seat in the United States Senate in 1857. By the same influence which attempted to buy a second election in 1863, but was thwarted through the choice, by a majority of one vote, of the individual who now addresses you. It is the same corrupt power which, by a shameful combination in the Legislature, is charged to have secured a U. S. Senator and a State Treasurer in 1869, and is looking forward to the election of another United States Senator in 1873 by the same agencies. I could not refuse the use of my name in this great work of reform when solicited by people of all parties; and what I have to say to you is that your cause is just, and that the people, on the second Tuesday of October next will render a decision more salutary in political affairs than ever was rendered before by the people of Pennsylvania. I am sorry you are compelled to abide this storm, but the fact that you appear here under these circumstances proves that you are good soldiers, and are not to be deterred in this good and necessary work of reform.

After the close of Mr. Buckalew's remarks the crowd rapidly sought shelter from the rain. But for the storm there would have been a rousing impromptu meeting. As it was there is abundant and gratifying evidence that the people of the Capital of the State are fully aroused to the importance of the impending struggle with the ring.

WAIFS BY WIRE.

It is stated that the Brooklyn carpenters are getting ready to resume work at the old rates.

No additional jurors were obtained in the Stokes case yesterday. The sixth panel of one hundred and fifty was ordered.

At a meeting of the metal workers of this city to-day, a request of the Citizens' Association and Bureau of Employment that a conference be appointed to endeavor to effect an amicable settlement of the difficulties, was favorably received and a committee appointed.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Four Persons Fatally—Sixteen Severely Injured.

On Saturday afternoon a frightful accident occurred on the Connellsville railway which will probably result in the death of at least four men and serious injury of twelve others. The mail train from Cumberland, due here at 6:10 in the evening, and the frieght bound east, drawn by camel-back engine No. 726, met in collision on a curve about three-fourths of a mile west of Connellsville, at about two o'clock in the afternoon. Both trains were going at full speed, and before being discovered by either engineer were so close that there was not time to shut off steam or whistle down breaks before the engines met in collision. The freight-train was a complete wreck, but the passenger cars, strange to say, remained upon the track, which accounts for the comparatively small loss of life.

Henry Paxton, engineer, and Robert Lockhart, conductor, both of the freight, were taken from the wreck so badly injured that it is believed they cannot recover. The fireman of the same train had both legs broken, and was otherwise seriously injured. Mr. Blackburn, mail agent of the passenger train, was also dangerously, (it is feared mortally) injured. Eight passengers were so badly used up that they were taken back to Connellsville for surgical assistance. All he badly wounded went back except Mr. Blackburn, who was taken to his home at McKeesport. It is also stated that a new conductor, learning the road, was on the freight engine and badly injured. A number of passengers were slightly injured by having been bruised, teeth knocked out, &c.

In endeavoring to rescue the engineer from the wreck of the freight it required three quarters of an hour's time. A number of persons were badly scalded by escaping steam. The engineer and fireman of the mail jumped off before the engines struck, the fireman going down the bank into the river. Mr. Phillips, conductor of the mail, was painfully injured internally by the shock of the collision.

The cause of the accident is stated to have been that the freight was running without authority on the time of the mail train.

SUICIDE OF DOUGLASS HOUGHTON ESQ.

Sad End of a Pittsburgh Journalist—Infidelity of His Wife the Cause.

The numerous friends of Mr. Douglass Houghton, late one of the editors of *The Paper*, and later editor of the West Virginia *Herald*, were pained to hear of the shocking suicide of this promising young man near Parkersburgh a few days since. The details as received by telegram are substantially as follows:

It seems that Mr. Houghton's wife, who was in delicate health, started on a visit to her friends in Parkersburg, accompanied by her family physician, Dr. Romeo, who was on his way to Wheeling. On the trip the lady was induced by Dr. Romeo to accompany him to Wheeling, and they accordingly changed steamers for that point at Parkersburg, going on the steamer Express. During the trip the Doctor was found in the lady's stateroom under circumstances which left no doubt as to their criminality. The boat was then stopped and the Doctor was put ashore while the woman was allowed to remain on board until the boat reached Wheeling. Mr. Houghton learning of the affair started for Wheeling. On the trip he commenced drinking which he kept up to excess. Learning that his wife had proceeded to Pittsburgh he took the cars at Parkersburg for that point. The liquor commenced to effect his brain, and when a short distance from Parkersburg he ran out upon the platform and threw himself head first from the car down an embankment. The train was stopped but he was found to be already dead. The affair creates great excitement in Charleston, and it is thought that Romeo will be summarily dealt with by Houghton's friends.

After the demise of *The Paper*, here, Mr. Houghton obtained the position of editor of the Charleston *Herald*, in Kahawha county, West Virginia. He sent to New York for his wife and family and removed with them to Charleston. Last winter he purchased the *Herald* but about three months ago sold it again, and became news editor of the Charleston *Courier*.

Mr. Houghton was widely and favorably known in this city for his fine literary abilities and his many excellent qualities. Those associated with him on *The Paper* remember Mr. H. as a thorough gentleman, a genial companion, a sprightly paragraphist, poet, and a descriptive writer of rare endowments. His untimely end will be sincerely deplored by his friends and associates here who knew and appreciated his sterling worth.

THE KIRKWOOD SHOOTING.

Flinders Arrested.

Mr. Kirkwood after the shooting on Friday last which was reported in Saturday's issue made the following *ante mortem* statement:

I, Robert Kirkwood, knowing my condition, do herein state that about 9:30 last night I was sitting at my house, with my son, when David Flinders approached, and fired at me, inflicting these injuries, without cause or provocation.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of June, 1872.

Deputy Mayor.

On Saturday afternoon after diligent search Flinders, the perpetrator of the deed, was arrested at the house of a relative on Fourteenth street by Officer Coulson. Upon being searched the revolver with which he had fired the shot was found upon him, the empty barrel having been reloaded. A box of cartridges was also found upon his person.

At the examination of Flinders it was discovered that the hammer of the revolver taken from Flinders was down on the discharged barrel.

Mrs. Post the cause of the trouble makes the statement explaining in detail the criminal intimacy that existed between herself and Kirkwood, and the subsequent coldness and neglect of the latter which led to the desperate deed. Kirkwood is recovering and is now considered out of danger.

Trusses! Trusses!! Trusses!!!

The best trusses in the world. What is a patent truss? A humbug. Every rupture is different, and therefore all trusses should be made to order. Mr. Reichenbach, & Co., No. 11 Market street, makes and guarantees trusses to cure or keep any rupture in its place, without pain. Sweat has no effect on his trusses whatever, as they are all of his own manufacture. He also manufactures artificial limbs, elastic stockings and belts, shoulder braces, apparatus for club-feet, bow-legs, knock-knees, spinal supporters; also artificial eyes noses, ears, &c., made very natural. Give him a call. No. 11 Market street.

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"THAT IMPORTANT WITNESS."

A New Deal in the Phillips Case.

On Saturday a further hearing was had in the case of J. K. Phillips the defaulting witness in the Bender case.

The counsel for Mr. Phillips made a motion to quash the proceedings, filing the following paper:

Commonwealth vs. Henry Bender et al.

In the matter of a rule for attachment for contempt against Joseph K. Phillips, an alleged defaulting witness.

And now, June 22, 1872, Joseph K. Phillips, by his attorneys, John S. Ferguson and James W. Murray, moves the the court to discharge the rule for an attachment in the above stated case.

Reasons—The said court has no power to permit said Joseph K. Phillips 'for the alleged contempt—said offense having been made a misdemeanor and a special penalty provided therefore under and by virtue of the provision of an act of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "A further supplement to the act entitled 'An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of the commonwealth,' approved March 31. A. D. 1860." said supplement having been approved February 34. A. D. 1870.

The court ordered that Mr. Phillips renew his recognizance until such time as the court should decide on the motion. The order was complied with and the matter will likely be up again next Saturday.

The Wool Market.

The following sensible remarks, touching the general prospects of the wool market and the condition of the trade in California, we clip from the San Francisco Mercantile Director:

THE WOOL KING.—This individual, like king cottton of a former day, has had "the top of his head taken off," in other words, he stands considerably lower in the scale of values than he did some two or three weeks since. It is quite evident there is not that absolute scarcity of wool in the world's markets that was reported, and consequently prices are not advancing. On the contrary, there seems to be a difficulty on the part of the holders of wool in San Francisco to maintain even present prices, and the tendency is every day downward.

There are now over 17,000 bales of wool in San Francisco awaiting shipment east. These wools are being offered at prices ranging from 8 to 10 cents lower than two weeks since, and it is difficult to get takers at even 40 cents per pound; and such small lots as find sale are only the purchases of agents for the purpose of supplying the immediate wants of manufacturers.

Manufacturers who make it their business to watch the supply of wools from the different wool-producing and exporting countries are quite as likely to judge pretty nearly as to the true situation of supply and demand as the farmer of California, who cares but little about either, so that he gets the very highest price the market affords. Now these manufacturers, in view of the prospect as it now stands, instead of buying up California wools at 42½ cents per pound, the price now asked by wool-holders, prefer taking their chances to obtain their supplies at even lower rates, and consequently are not buying.

Wool growers who are holding on for a rise to 60 cents and upwards must bear in mind that the wool supply that has been pouring into Great Britain and the United States during the last month in view of probable scarcity has actually caused an excess in quantity over that of the same date last year.

It must be further borne in mind that, in view of a gradual rise in the price of wools and woolen goods for the last two years, manufacturers have turned their attention to fabrics composed in part only of wool; immense quantities of other and cheaper materials and fabrics are being manufactured, and "shoddy" seems destined to be the crown of the wool king. These manufactures tend to lessen greatly the actual demand for pure wool, so that there seems really no very good reason why our wool should advance much if any beyond present values.

British Artillerists at Waterloo.

Every one has heard that the Duke of Wellington did not share the common opinion that every corps of the British army at Waterloo behaved faultlessly, but few knew exactly the parts of the service against which his censure was directed and its grounds. The following extract from a letter to Lord Mulgrave, Master-General of the Ordnance, just published in the fourteenth volumne of "The Supplementary Despatches, &c.," of the Duke of Wellington, places the matter in its proper light:

To tell the truth I was not very well pleased with the artillery in the battle of Waterloo. The army was formed in squares immediately on the slope of the rising ground, on the summit of which the artillery was placed, with orders not to engage with artillery, but to fire only when bodies of troops came under their fire. It was very difficult to get them to obey this order. The French cavalry charged, and were formed on the same ground with our artillery, in general within a few yards of our guns. In some instances they were actually in possession of our guns. We could not expect the artillerymen to remain at their guns in such a case. I had a right to expect that the officers and men of the artillery would do as I did, and as all the staff did, that is to take shelter in the squares of the infantry till the French cavalry should be driven off the ground either by our cavalry or infantry. But they did no such thing; they ran off the field entirely, taking with them limbers, ammunition and everything; and when in a few minutes we had driven off the French cavalry and had regained our ground and our guns, and could have made good use of our artillery, we had no artillerymen to fire them; and, in point of fact, I should have had no artillery during the whole of the latter part of the action if I had not kept a reserve in the commencement.

The Gift Taker.

In America, a long line of Presidents has made the precedents of the office all in the favor of public decency. Mr. Lincoln told stories to his private friends that could not be told to the public, so it escaped that contamination; but his personal conduct was irreproachable. It was his wife that took presents, and offered them at public sale. It was reserved to this day to afford the spectacle of an elected President pocketing huge sums of money collected for him by General Daniel Butterfield, and afterwards appointing him, an officer of the United States army, to a lucrative civil post, in which he forthwith played a prominent part in a huge fraud upon the public. Presidential manners and habits have, in our day, ceased to be a model or a standard that any good man would wish to see his child follow, and they have exercised a wide and evil influence upon public morals. It is high time that public functionaries of all grades should be taught that more than private men they owe to the world an example of virtue, or, at least, of decorum.—*Age.*

The Fifth Avenue Conference—Who Were Present.

From the New York papers we learn that among those present were the following:

Alabama—John Forsyth, of the Mobile *Register*.

Arkansas—Senator B. F. Rice.

Connecticut—Governor English, Lafayette S. Foster, David Clarke, David A. Wells, Mr. Fessenden and J. H. Bromley.

Georgia—General B. H. Hill and Judge H. W. Hillard.

Illinois—Senator Trumbull and Horace White.

Iowa—General Fitz Henry Warren and J. B. Grinnell.

Kentucky—Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Journal*.

Louisiana—J. C. Buckman and Thos. H. Smith.

Maine—Ex-Governor Pillsbury.

Massachusetts—Edward Atkinson.

Missouri—Carl Schurz, Col. Grosvenor, State Treasurer Hay, and Charles Daenzler, of the St. Louis *Volksblatt*.

New Jersey—Senator Stockton, ex-Governor Theodore F. Randolph, State Senator Little, Judge Dutcher, —— McKean, Edgar Randolph, S. C. Forker, R. F. Stevens and Judge David Naar.

New York—W. C. Bryant, Oswald Ottendorfer, Parke Godwin, Charlton J. Lewis, J. S. Moore, General John A. Dix, Henry D. Lord, Theodore Bacon, of Rochester, Robert B. Minturn, Mahlon Sands, Charles H. Marshall, Henry Sherwood, L. L. Godkin, Royal Phelps, Simon Stern, Isaac Butts, J. K. Flanders and Hiram Barney,

North Carolina—Daniel R. Goodloe and Gov. Graham.

Ohio—Ex-Governor J. D. Cox, Judge Stallo, J. C. Brinkerhoff, Judge M. W. Oliver and Emelius Rotho, of the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*.

Pennsylvania—Judge Lowrey and Gen. Cass.

Rhode Island—Julius Dexter.

South Carolina—C. F. Blake and Arthur W. Sedgwick.

Tennessee—Senator Fowler and E. C. Carter.

Virginia—Governor Gilbert C. Walker, A. H. H. Stuart, Bradley Johnson and J. B. Baldwin.

Wisconsin—Ex-Governor Solomon.

The States of California, Delaware and Oregon were not represented. Those of Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Texas, Vermont and West Virginia were represented, but their representatives failed to register themselves. Invitations had been sent in some instances to parties in these States, but they had designated proxies in New York to represent them, and these proxies were refused admission.

The Auditor-Generalship.

We ase pleased to learn from various sections of the State that the nomination of Mr. Hartley as the Democratic candidate for Auditor-General meets with more than cordial approval. Mr. Hartley's antecedents are entirly unexceptionable, politically, while his moral and intellectual fitness gives him a hold upon public confidence which insures his election. Allen, his opponent, is a notoriously bad man. He is simply a political intriguer; and, as such, a fit tool for the Ring to work with. His connection with the notorious attempted "nine million steal" was too notorious to be soon forgotten or forgiven by the people. We therefore, confidently anticipate Mr. Hartley's election as a result not less dde to his fitness for the position, but as one of the necessities of the hour, if we would have the management of the important office for which he has been nominated in hands that are free from such corrupting influences as those which swayed Hartranft from the path of duty, and made him the mere tool of Cameron & Co.—*Phila. Evening Herald.*

John Bull and Brother Jonathan.

A singular coincidence, and one that would bring the wildest delight to a soothsayer, is the reception of the Grenadier Guards Band on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. Quite as much to the point was the statement, in Mr. Watson's address of welcome; that they are the first British soldiers to march through Boston since the United States became a nation. We could not wish a more peaceful invasion than this of Mr. Dan Godfrey and his tuneful troop, nor a better introduction to Her Majesty's army, after the absence of nearly a century, than they offer us. On that long-ago 17th of June the ancestors of the Boston of to day gave the British soldiery, advancing up the sharp slope of Breed's Hill, no warmer reception than that now tendered these representatives of the same power; and as the victories of peace are even greater than those of war, the conquest completed by the Guards Band will rank as more notable than that in whose commemoration the granite shaft rises across the river; and no better evidence of the oblivion in which the old time enmity is sunken could be offered than that found in the enthusiastic welcome given these gentlemen in the midst of the celebration of the battle.—*Boston Post.*

It was rather a good idea trotting out the Grenadier Guards on Bunker Hill Day, and getting them to play Yankee Doodle on the Common. It was still more remarkable that in their march through the streets they should accidentally come to a halt under the old South Church and within sight of the inscription on that historic pile—"Deserted by British troops"—should strike up a lively air full of the oblivion of fraternity and peace. The truth is the foreign bands are very well satisfied to be in America, and would be only too happy to remain here.—*N. Y. World.*

Buckalew and Hendricks.

(Boston Post.)

It is hardly necessary to speak even in the fit terms of eulogy of two sterling national Democrats like Messrs. Hendricks and Buckalew. Their character best approves them to the people of their respective States and of the country. They need no introduction, no endorsement. The Democrats present them to public favor, relying on their past reputation and career. They are confident, too, that their best men are needed in the responsible positions at the present time, and these are of them. With Hoffman as the Chief Magistrate in New York, Buckalew in Pennsylvania, Hendricks in Indiana, and others entering on similar service in the other important States; with Democratic and Liberal Legislatures; with representatives of the same character entering the popular branch of Congress; and with the political current suddenly turned in safe directions by a solid union of all citizens of patriotic rather than partisan inspiration; the prospect of recovery for an afflicted and baffled country becomes greatly improved forthwith, and conspiracies that are on foot for subordinating free government to selfish and corrupt uses are threatened with certain and speedy overthrow. The Democrats of Pennsylvania and Indiana challenge the grateful admiration of their brethren throughout the Union by the eminently wise and sagacious action in which they have worthily exemplified their spirit. The very nominations they have made are in themselves a pledge of victory.

Hazzard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

The Tenacity of Truth.

When a nation as clear-headed as the Americans once become convinced, from long experience and observation, that an article possesses superior excellence as a medicine, not all the preposterous clamor of all the worthless nostrum venders in the universe can shake their belief in its efficiency. Truth is a very tenacious thing, as these worthies are beginning to discover. Plantation Bitters has too firm a hold upon the popular esteem to be in the slightest degree affected by the cold water diatribes which the advertisers of fermented slops, "without a particle of alcohol," are so fond of launching against alcoholic preparations. The public knows very well that this peerless renovant and tonic does contain spirits, but it also knows that they are of the purest and most wholesome description, viz.: fine old St. Croix, the most active and beneficial diffuser of its remedial and invigorating properties throughout the system which could possibly be adopted.

Castoria.

A substitute for Castor Oil—a family physic which is pleasant to take and does not distress or gripe, but is sure to operate when all other remedies have failed. It is a purely vegetable preparation, containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol, the result of fifteen years of experience by Doctor Samuel Pitcher. It is perfectly harmless and far more effective than Pills, Narcotic syrups or Castor Oil. By soothing the system it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying or teething children. It kills Worms, cures Stomach Ache, Constipation, Flatulency and Derangement of the Liver. No family can afford to be without this article. It costs but 50 cents—ask your druggist to get it for you, and he will always keep it.

J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y.

Female Diseases.

At the present day it is extremely rare to find a female who is entirely free from some one or other of the diseases peculiar to her sex. Go where you will, on the mountain top or in the valley, in the hamlet or in the city, among the rich or the lowly, there will be found very few females who are not laboring under physical affliction peculiar to womanhood.

The cause of this we will not undertake to explain here. The numerous applications made to us for relief during our twenty years' practice, have long since induced us to make especial study and investigation of these diseases, and their best method of cure. They are maladies of a peculiar character, and as a general thing they require a method of treatment entirely unlike that adopted for those common to both sexes. In fact, the very frequent and extent of female diseases in our midst, is good evidence that the "common treatment" has not met with success, and shows that some more efficient course *should* be adopted.

We were long since convinced that local remedies and external appliances, bandages, &c., were mere palliatives for the time, and of no permanent value whatever, but oftimes injurious, and that an efficient course of medication was the only hope of cure.

For the benefit of those who may be afflicted with any disease peculiar to the sex, whether from a slight cold, followed by a derangement and irregularity of the general system, which many times produces cough, expectoration, tightness of chest, difficult breathing, palpitation, &c., with all the symptoms of "going into a decline," or from any of the very many other causes which produce such terrible suffering among women, as to make life a burden to them, we would say, that our remedies are selected and prepared with a special view towards these ends, and will give relief in all these kinds of cases, without needless exposure to indelicate examinations, or the wearing of disagreeable instruments or cumbrous apoliances.

We have cured hundreds—yes, thousands—of cases by medical treatment alone, hundreds of whom we have never seen, but who only obtained their medicines after having *sent* to us their cases for examination.

Our remedies in these diseases are *mild* but *effectual*, and are such as we have found out to act in conformity with the laws of nature in regulating health, and from the success which has almost invariably crowned our efforts in these cases, we can promise, and do promise, a speedy *cure* in every case where a reasonable hope can be entertained.

For the benefit of those living at a distance, laboring under Chronic Affections, and unable to attend in person, we would say: by sending a visit *urine* for examination, the necessary medicines can be sent them by express.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
E. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.
DRS. OLDSHUE,

Address, No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the creation of a corporation by the name and style of "The Home Real Estate and Savings Bank," to be located in the city of Pittsburgh. The object of the corporation shall be the purchase and sale of real estate, in connection with banking or discounting privileges. The amount of capital stock to be fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. je20-dw6in

SLEEP IN PEACE,

By using PRATT'S

KILLER FOR BED-BUGS.

This preparation is superior to all others for the following reasons:

It kills the Bugs instantly.

It effectually destroys the eggs; therefore it is only necessary to use it once or twice during the season.

It possesses advantages over Insect Powders, inasmuch as it can be used in places which they cannot reach.

Its odor is agreeable, and it is warranted not to injure carpets, linen or furniture.

No fatal effects can result from its use, as

IT CONTAINS NO POISON,

Which fact should give it a place in every household.

SOLD IN LARGE BOTTLES AT 25 CENTS EACH.

For Sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

84 Market street, corner Diamond.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the oldest and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb basis. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no18:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in six rooms, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charges. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "*JOB MOSES*" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. july17:mw&f.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROSADALIS.

THE INGREDIENTS THAT

COMPOSE ROSADALIS

Are published on every package, therefore it is not a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all Diseases of the Blood.

One Bottle of Rosadalis

Will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

Have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years, and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. P. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. MCCARTHA, Columbus, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. P. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L G. MCFADDEN, Murfreesboro', Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the medical profession we guarantee a fluid extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 50 per bottle. Address

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Manufacturing Chemist,

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The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

$50,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

156th Regular Monthly

Gift Enterprise,

To be Drawn Monday, August 5, 1872.

One Grand Capital Prize of

$5,000 IN GOLD

Two Prizes of $1,000, Two Prizes of $500, Five Prizes $100, } each in GREENBACKS

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500. One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $400. One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $300. Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $30 to $300 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gents' Gold Vest Chains, Solid and Double-Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 86,

OFFICE, 101 W. 5th street. CINCINNATI, O. je29W5w

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,

Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sample and Sales Rooms No. 70 Smithfield street.

BROOKE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—I desire to sell my farm, situated in Brooke county, West Va., on the Washington and Wellsburgh pike two miles from Wellsburgh, the county seat, and containing 170 acres, all underlaid with coal. The improvements are a Brick Dwelling House 36x28, with back building 34x18, and cellar under all. A fine yard is attached, planted with evergreens, shrubbery, &c. Water near the house; a frame barn 64x34, and sheep house the same. Also a large stable and other necessary buildings.

The farm is all under good fence and has water in every field. The Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad—now being made—runs through Wellsburgh. It is a first class farm, and in a very desirable location. Terms Reasonable. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

v25-5tw THOMAS P. GRIMES.

The Gem Linen Marker,

FOR

Linens, Books, Circulars, &c., with Indelible or Printer's Ink. Complete in box with Ink and Directions: Name, $1 25; Name and Address $1 50. Agents wanted. Send for circulars to

W. A. BUNTING'S Stencil and Engraving Rooms, 4 Liberty st., Pittsburgh Pa.

Our Indelible Ink guaranteed superior to any in use.

Font of Old English or Scrip Type for $1 50

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 28 days, or money refunded: 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents.

jel5:28W EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GRAND CONCERT

AT

CITY HALL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JULY 4, 1872.

$30,000 Worth of Property

TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

300 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS

AT

OAKDALE STATION,

Tickets, - - $1.00.

At conclusion of the Concert, the Manager will distribute 300 Building Lots to the Ticket Holders in the usual manner, but Honestly and Impartially.

These Lots belong to Mr. S. Gilliland, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose title to the same is indisputable, and being situated convenient to the city, will make excellent and pleasant homes for the working man and mechanic. These Lots are increasing in value daily. A rich six-foot vein of Bituminous Coal underlies this property. A coal bank is open and in good working order. This bank, which gives full access to the coal underneath, will be given away with the Lot on which it is situated. The coal, valued at 15 cents per bushel, is worth $10,000. A neat frame Cottage House is situated on this property, and with the outbuildings, will be given away with the lot on which it is built. Oakdale is a well known, thriving and prosperous town, and at present contains an Academy, Female College, Mail House, Post Office, Express Office and a large number of handsome dwelling houses, and taken altogether, is a desirable place for industrious working men to settle.

CLUB PREMIUMS.—To the getter up of a club of thirty, a handsome Silver Watch will be given. To the getter up of a club of twenty, Five Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of ten, Two Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of six, One Ticket will be given.

The following named gentlemen, well known and prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, have permitted us to refer to them; they will vouch for the honesty and integrity of the enterprise: Benjamin Singerly, State Printer; R. Mutson Purcell, Editor and Publisher of the Weekly Mirror, Allegheny City, Pa.; Colonel Samuel Kilgore, County Treasurer. As to the title to said property, refer to H. S. Floyd, Attorney at Law, 89 Grant Street, Pittsburgh.

J. W. TAYLOR, (Cashier City Bank, 112 Fourth Avenue,) Treasurer.

GEORGE H. SHANAFELT,
General Manager.

To whom all communications must be addressed, General Office, 72 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Persons remitting money must send by Registered Letter or P. O. Order. M&Fly54d&w

$300,000!

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Grand Single Number Scheme!

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class F. to be Drawn June 29, 1872.

5,000 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	28 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	28 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	100 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	340	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.

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Post Office Box 2446 ST. LOUIS, M may -

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WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

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Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, elegantly sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar3:lyd&w

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Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhoea or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amanorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential.

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Registered Surgeon of Dominion of Canada, member by delegation of the Canada Medical Association.

Females suffering from chronic diseases of uterine or other organs, requiring special or surgical treatment, will be received every Tuesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 276 Penn street.

PRESIDENTIAL.

...en. Austin Blair, the War Governor of Michigan, and Senator Sumner Announced to Take the Stump for Greeley, if Nominated at Baltimore.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Grand ...pids *Daily Times*, a Liberal Republi... paper, publishes the following article ... its Sunday morning issue:

"We have important intelligence from ... old War Governor of Michigan, Hon. ...stin Blair. It is that he will not in ...y event support Grant, and that if ...eeley is endorsed at Baltimore he will ...e the stump for Greeley. The Gover... does not conceal his sentiments. He ... that the stampede from Grant to ...eley will not be by one or two, but by ...toons. He thinks Michigan will go ... Greeley, if a cordial union is effected ...ween the opponents of Grant.

"We have direct and reliable information ... Senator Sumner, and important facts ...ecting his position. He is now pre... a speech upon the finances of the ...ntry, and the financial administration ... President Grant. It will astonish the ...erican people when delivered. Should ...ley be nominated at Baltimore the Sen... is prepared to speak to his country... in favor of the election of Greeley to ... Presidency.

...tional Greeley Editorial Reunion.

...EW YORK, June 22.—The *Express* re... that it has been decided to hold a ...nd National Editorial Reunion at Bal... on the 9th of July of those who ... the Cincinnati movement.

Political Reform Conference at Fifth Avenue Hotel in Secret session.

...EW YORK, June 2.—It has been deci... that the Political Conference to-day ...e Fifth Avenue Hotel shall be strictly ...ate. It will open at two o'clock. One ...red delegates had arrived up to this ...

...TER.—A conference of Political Re... ...ers was held at the Fifth Avenue Ho... ...o-day. Jacob D. Cox was chosen ...dent, and W. C. Bryant and General ... Vice Presidents. At four o'clock the ...rence adjourned until this evening ... o'clock.

...ll Report of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference—Who Were There and What ... Said and Done.

...W YORK, June 20.—The Fifth Ave... Hotel Conference met at 3 P. M., the ...ing delegates being present: Sena... ...churz and Trumbull, Gen. Cox, of ... Gen. B. H. Hill and J. C. Hillyer, ...rgia, J. H. Bromley, of the Hartford ... Horace White, of the Chicago *Tri...* ex-Gov. Randolph, of New Jersey, ... Grinnell, of Iowa, David Atkinson, ...ssachusetts, David A. Wells, Wm. ... Bryant, Watterson, of the Louis... *Courier-Journal*, Hiram Barney, of ... York, Senator Rice, of Arkansas, ... M. Grosvenor, Theodore Tilton, of ... *Golden Age*, an outside delegate, Gov. ...r, of Virginia, and Senator Stock... New Jersey.

...eral Cox was called to the chair and ... the object of the conference to be ...sion of the elements opposed to ...

...tor Trumbull then rose. He said ...hile not fully endorsing the nomi... ...s of the Cincinnati Convention, ...the Liberal Republicans) had gone ...that retreat was impossible. If a ...acknowledged reputation could be ...t into the field he (Trumbull) ...support him, but under the existing ...f affairs, he saw no option but to ...t Greeley.

...remarks were made by several ... and the conference adjourned at ...lock to meet again in the evening.

...g Session—The Proceedings Inharmonious.

...night session of the Conference ...nbled at 8 P. M. About seventy ...es were present.

...ld, Ottendorfer, William Cullen ..., Carl Schurz and Gen. Cox, of ...were the leading spirits.

...principal speakers were Atkinson, ..., Parke, Goodwin and Dorsheim... Buffalo. The speeches of the first ...re strongly against Greeley in tone, ...hat of the last named was vehe... in his favor.

...proceedings were very stormy and ...onious and were continued until ...er midnight.

...k—At the evening meeting of the ...nce Carl Schurz proposed that ...ould be a call by States to get an ...ion of sentiment, and that there ...be one representative from each ...

...first State called was Alabama, ...nted by Forsyth, who went for ...

... of Arkansas, went for Greeley.

...ext State called was Connecticut, ...nted by Hon. David A. Wells, ...d he was determined under any ...tances not to support Grant, and ...e he supported Greeley or not, de... very materially as to whether in his ... Greeley was the most favorable ...te presented.

...overnor English said that the Dem... ...arty of Connecticut were all for ...

... W. Hillyer, of Georgia, made a ...trongly in favor of Greeley.

...e White said that both the Dem... ...nd Republican parties had served ...rpose, and that Greeley had best ... both.

...al Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, ... had not been in favor of Greeley, ...e should be nominated at Balti... would carry his State for him.

...cky was next called, Henry Wat... editor of the Louisville *Courier-...* being the speaker. He said that ...ke in behalf of the South ... an earnest and hearty ...implored a union on Greeley and ...s the only means for the emanci... of the South. He represented Ken... be almost a unit in favor of the ...s of the Cincinnati Convention. ...ch was conceded to be one of the ...ctive and determined efforts of ...on.

...thinson said that he was for free ...gardless of Greeley or Grant.

... part of New York, Park Good... ...e a speech in which he strongly ...ed the idea of supporting Greeley ...y circumstances.

...Narr of New Jersey and Judge ...off of Ohio made strong speeches ...ey and against the bolters from ...innati nomination.

... after one o'clock this after... Conference adjourned sine die. ... made a speech in the latter part ...ening. He said he must support ...rom necessity.

... Democratic State Convention.

...OMERY, June 20.—The Demo... ...te Convention to-day nominated ... Herndon of Mobile for Governor ... ticket.

...olutions have not yet been re... ...he Convention apparently favors ...

The Nebraska Democratic State Committee Endorses Greeley.

LINCOLN, June 21.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the Cincinnati platform, and the delegates to Baltimore were instructed to vote as a unit for Greeley and Brown. The greatest harmony prevailed, and the Convention adjourned amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Resolutions Adopted by the Kentucky State Democratic Convention.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—The following are the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention which met at Frankfort yesterday:

Resolved, That the administration of the Federal government, with President Grant as its executive head, has persistently violated the Constitution and purity of administration and the elective franchise, and unless arrested in its centralizing doctrines and corrupt practices, will subvert and destroy our liberties.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the State of Kentucky now reaffirm the principles contained in the platform adopted by former Conventions of the party since and including the Convention of the 1st day of May, 1866. These platforms contain substantially the theory and practice which we believe, if carried out, will secure the protection of life, liberty and property and all essential ends of free government.

Resolved, That while we adhere to the principles declared in said platforms and while we are deeply impressed with the conviction that the peace, prosperity, freedom and happiness of the people of the United States will be best secured and promoted by a strict adherence to said principles in the administration of both State and Federal government, yet recognizing and appreciating the necessity of preventing if possible the continuance in power of the present corrupt administrawhile we do not expressly instruct our delegates to the National Convention as to the course they shall pursue, we expect them in consultation with the representatives of the Democracy of the whole country, to take such action as will most likely insure the perfect union of all the elements of opposition to the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention; and that the Democracy of Kentucky unhesitatingly pledge themselves to give the ticket that may be presented to the country at the Baltimore Convention an earnest and active support, not only because it will be the representative body of the whole party, but because in the party organization it is the ultimate judge of the line of policy which the members of the party should pursue.

Resolved, That the delegates from Kentucky to the Baltimore Convention are instructed to vote as a unit on all occasions.

Resolutions, introduced instructing the delegates to vote for the endorsement of Greeley and Brown in the Baltimore Convention, were withdrawn on the pledge of prominent Bourbons to go for the Cincinnati ticket.

Judge Stallo's Greeley Convention and What Came of It.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The convention called by Judge Stallo at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, met at three o'clock this afternoon. No reporters were admitted. It has been learned, however, that Ex-Governor J. D. Cox made a speech endeavoring to harmonize on Greeley.

Edward Atkinson urged in a speech the nomination of Chas. Francis Adams, as a means to unite the reformers against Grant.

Among those present were the following gentlemen: Col. Grosvenor, T. T. Gault, of Missouri; Carl Dautzer, Parke Goodwin and Wm. C. Bryant.

The question was debated, Shall we nominate a ticket? After a long discussion it was decided in the affirmative.

The platform denounces Greeley and the Cincinnati Convention, and pledges the Free Traders to support their own policy under all circumstances.

Wm. S. Groesbeck for President and Fred. L. Olmstead, for Vice President.

LATEST—The Conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, after a session of three hours, nominated Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, for President and Frederick Law Olmstead, of New York, for Vice President.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

Hon. Charles Francis Adams Interviewed by a "World" Correspondent—His Views on the Baltimore Convention and State Rights.

GENEVA, June 21.—In an interview today with the *World* correspondent, Hon. Charles Francis Adams said:

"I adhere to the principles laid before the Cincinnati Convention, and would accept the Baltimore nomination if the platform is good and the offer spontaneous, but will never be "wire pulled" into the place. I am deeply concerned for State Rights in the future."

Arkansas Democratic State Convention—No State Ticket Put in the Field.

LITTLE ROCK, June 21.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned at ten o'clock this morning. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the best policy to be pursued by the people to make certain of success in the coming election is good feeling on the part of all good citizens of all parties, who favor reform in the administration of the affairs of State and country government.

Second, That the Chairman of each Democratic Conservative County Executive Committee be requested to put into operation the amendment to the enforcement act of Congress in regard to the appointment of supervisors of registration in each voting precinct of their respective counties.

Third, That the delegates appointed to the Baltimore Convention to meet on the 9th of July next be instructed to vote for the ratification of the nomination of Greeley and Brown as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States in the ensuing election.

Fourth. We endorse the Cincinnati platform of political principles, and the platform of principles adopted by the Reform Republican party in their Convention of May 22d, 1872, at Little Rock.

Fifth, That it would be unwise and inexpedient for the Democratic party to nominate a State ticket for the ensuing election, and we declare against it.

Sixth, That the State Democratic Central Executive Committee be and is hereby is authorized to act with like committees of all Reform Republican organizations in this State opposed to the present Administration, in the conduct of the ensuing canvass.

Seventh, We earnestly urge the organization and conservation of the Democratic party in all election districts, and in all counties, and the using of any honorable means to secure the election of county officers and members of the General Assembly, and that a cordial invitation be extended to all persons opposed to the present State Administration, to unite ourselves to oppose the election of all independent candidates for any of said offices running against the regular nominees.

The Liberal Republican State Convention

adjourned last night after adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the question of nominations for the State and electoral tickets be referred to the State Central Executive Committee with full power to nominate to receive resignations and to fill vacancies, and that they be authorized and instructed on or before the first day of October next to assent and concur in the arrangements of the Presidential electoral ticket, so as to unite the votes of all the supporters in the State of the nominations of Greeley and Brown. Seven members present in person or by proxy shall constitue a quorum of the committee.

Resolved, Further that the Central Committee be instructed in presenting any nominations, to consider first of all the success of the cause, but in all cases absolutely to require of the nominees without reference to the questions of political affiliation, race, color, or antecedents, the Jeffersonian qualifications of honesty and capacity.

Democratic County Nominations.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—The Shelby County Democratic Convention, which has been in session since yesterday, nominated Sam P. Walker for Chancellor, W. J. P. Doyle for Sheriff and Achilles Woodward for County Trustee.

The Two Radical Camps in Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, June 21.—Both conventions appointed committees of conference.

The Packardites exact of the Pinckbeckers that they shall endorse Grant and Wilson and repudiate Greeley and Brown. Both will probably nominate to-morrow.

A Greeley Breakfast.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The announcement was made that Greeley and Schurz would breakfast together this morning, but Schurz was not present. A communication was received from him regretting that he could not attend. Horace White and others were in attendance.

Alabama Democratic State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, June 21.—The Alabama State Democratic Convention adjourned to-day. It declined to appoint electors, leaving it to the Congressional districts after the Baltimore Convention

The following resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, under existing circumstances, the National Democratic Convention ought not to make nominations in opposition to the nominations recently made at Cincinnati

This resolution is not intended to instruct the delegates to be sent to Baltimore.

The delegates to be sent to the Baltimore Convention were elected, and Alphus Baker and J. J. Jolly were nominated for Congressmen at Large.

Senator Trumbull on the Stump.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 21.—Jones' Hall was packed with people to-night and hundreds were unable to get in. Hon. Lyman Trumbull, on his way west, addressed the large gathering. He spoke with great ability on the issues of the campaign.

Democratic Congressional Nominations.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—The Democratic Convention of the Fourteenth district at Mansfield to-day, nominated John Berry of Wyandolte county for Congress after sixty ballots, and two days session.

Senators Trumbull and Schurz at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference.

NEW YORK, June 21.—At the Fifth Avenue conference, yesterday, Senator Trumbull delivered a short address, in which he said: "To the question that comes uppermost among us there is only one answer which occurs to me as reasonable or possible. How are we to defeat Grant? By supporting Greeley?"

Carl Schurz said, respecting the Cincinnati nominations, "Perhaps a better ticket could have been devised and perhaps not; Greeley is now before the people and his name cannot be withdrawn. Overwhelming waves of opinion are rising in his favor, and it would be idiotic to attempt, at this juncture to stay its progress." The Senator expressed the opinion that if Mr. Greeley was elected, as he would be by an overwhelming vote, he would select from all parties such a Cabinet, and draw around him such men as the nation would place entire confidence in.

Comments of New York Journals on the Reform Meeting.

The *World*, editorially, treats the Conference as a farce.

The *Herald* thinks the Conference developed the fact that the Democratic party, old and young, will go for Greeley.

The *Times* says the gathering amounted to nothing.

The *Tribune* believes that nothing but good has resulted from the Conference.

A Malcontent.

It is reported that after the adjournment of the conference last night, Judge Stallo called a meeting to-day for those dissatisfied with the results of yesterday.

The New Ticket—Groesbeck.

The *Evening Post* says editorially of the ticket nominated by the Fifth Avenue Hotel bolters: There is not much reason for believing that the next president of the United States will be Groesbeck, but whatever others may do we are not disposed to throw any ridicule on a movement which is as sincere and direct as this.

The Vice Presidential Candidate Declines.

Frederick Law Olmstead publishes a card stating that his name was used without his knowledge, and expressing his regret that the Conference should have thought it expedient to take up as a representative of their requirements one who is so completely separated from the political field, and so much absorbed in professional duties as he.

Meeting of Political Hacks at the "Temple of Liberty" in the Hub—Ben Butler on the Rampage—What He Knows About Reform—Hoar and Geary Parade their Schoolboy Rhetoric—Henry Wilson Smiles.

BOSTON, June 22.—A Grant and Wilson ratification meeting, under the auspices of the Grant Central Club, was held at Faneuil Hall this evening. Alex. H. Rice presided. Governors Geany of Pennsylvania, Harvey of Kansas, Judge Hoar, Generals Woodford and Butler were on the platform.

In the opening speech Rice said that if Grant had not been nominated by the Republicans another party would have nominated and elected him. He paid a high compliment to Grant and Wilson.

He introduced Judge Hoar, who lauded the candidates for their well earned distinction in war and politics. He expressed regret at the course of his friend Sumner, and hoped he would soon realize his false position. He said that while he (Hoar) was in the Cabinet, the President never allowed any personal consideration to weigh in matters pertaining to the public good. He commended the President's course on civil rights, public credit, Indian policy and his governmental appointments. The greatest obstruction the President met with was the inheritances from the Johnson dynasty. In conclusion he said Greeley was the first candidate he knew of in search of a party.

Gen. Woodford predicted that after Greeley was whipped there would be no more Democracy. He defended Grant's administration and claimed that the President's course in reducing the National debt and taxation, as well as his general course was enough recommendation for a second term.

Governor Harvey spoke of party relations and predicted that Kansas would give a Republican majority of 20,000.

Governor Geary gave greetings from the Republicans of Pennsylvania to their brethren in Massachusetts and pledged Pennsylvania for 30,000 Republican majority.

Gen. Butler followed. He said that this was only the continuation of the campaign begun the 19th of April, 1861. The old Democratic party was "done gone" dead. Greeley's success depended upon his nomination at Baltimore, which he could not obtain. The angel Gabriel could not be elected on such a ticket. The Republican party was united and unbroken. Honest Southern Democrats were not prepared to support such a leader as presented at Cincinnati. He referred to the men who opposed him last fall, saying that he was trying then to split the party, but the same men were now too virtuous to stay in the party. Sumner's speech so disgusted the people that they insisted upon nominating his colleague for Vice President. The Republican party deserved to die if it could not beat the party that had experienced two defeats, but he believed victory was easy. He considered civil service reform a humbug, believed in turning offices inside out every four years, and didn't favor any aristocratic officeholders. Civil service reform meant that men who were at school while their brothers were fighting were to pass examinations for prominent positions. Laboring men had got their rights (Whew!) from Grant's administration and the Republican party, which had worked itself up honestly (?) from a small beginning was not to be killed by a combination of weak elements of a defunct (!) party with a few disappointed Republicans. He knew of the old muskets and uniforms that would be taken down and go on again in defense of the party of equality and progress and the country would rise in her might under the continued rule of the party until its work was done. He closed by calling for three cheers for the Republican party which were lustily given.

Henry Wilson was brought into the hall at a late hour by a committee especially delegated to seek and invite him. Three cheers were given for the Vice Presidential candidate and he happily responded, urging Republicans to stand true to their grand old standard. The Baltimore Convention he said meant going to the Democrats after all, and nothing else. Therefore it was the Democratic party that was antagonistic after all.

The meeting, which was quite enthusiastic, dissolved at half past eleven o'clock.

The Louisiana Radicals Hopelessly Split.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—The Pinchback Convention, refusing terms of the Packardites, which adjourned at Baton Rouge last night to meet at noon to-day at Mechanics' Institute in this city, met accordingly. Forty-three parishes were represented. Resolutions were adopted complimenting Pinchback for his unswerving courage and devotion to party; declaring that this was the only Convention representing the Republican party of Louisiana, and pledging itself to reform, economical government and diminished taxation.

It then adjourned to meet on August 9th, unless sooner called by the Central Committee.

Packard's Custom House Convention at Baton Rouge to-day nominated William Pitt Kellogg for Governor on the third ballot.

The *Picayune* special says: Upon the announcement of the first ballot a wild scene of confusion ensued. The disorder surpassed description. Personal violence was resorted to and a pistol drawn.

BOILER EXPLOSION

COLUMBUS, June 21.—A boiler in the extensive shops of the Ohio Brush and Wire Works, located within the walls of the Ohio Penitentiary, exploded this morning just after the convicts had started to work, with terrible noise and dreadful effect.

The Flying Boiler

tore out a large three story building, in which it was placed, making it a mass of ruins, and tore out the side walls and the roof off Huff's cooper shop, and George Gills' stove foundry, not far off. Pieces of the boiler were thrown a tremendous distance. At the time of the accident eighty-five men were in the brush shop and were just going to work.

The Shock

was terrific, and yet no person was killed outright. Several men were blown out of the windows and fell with the debris from the fourth story of the building. One man at work in the lower story of the boiler house was buried in the ruins and held for thirty minutes about the waist between two heavy timbers. The fireman and engineer in charge of the boiler were both buried under a great pile of brick and timber, but were dug out alive, considerably burned and bruised. Some escapes were almost

Miraculous.

The scene of the explosion is desolate enough. Great piles of brick, stone, timber and machinery lie in a confused mass, while manufactured articles and raw material are strewn over the ground for a long distance. As soon as possible a large force was put to work, and the men who were burried under the ruins were dug out and with the other wounded taken to the large and comfortable prison hospital, where scores of good nurses were on hand to care for them, and they are now all well cared for

List of Injured.

The following is a complete list of the persons now in the hospital by reason of the accident, and it is probable all but a half dozen will recover with proper care: Harry Johnson, Hamilton county, fracture of the left arm and wound in head and leg; Timoth Newcomb, Hardin, county, badly shaken up; Samuel Cooks Hamilton county, contused wound in leg, and chest; Thomas Scanlon, Clarke county, contused wound in arm and back; Elijah Burton, Guernsey county, lacerated scalp wound and fractured shoulder blade; Charles H. Meyers, Hamilton county, contused scalp wound, broken ribs, fractured breast bone and bruised chest; Harry Marshall, Hamilton county, contused wounds in arms, head, neck and shoulder; ——— Jones, Toledo, wounds and burns on body and limbs; Francis Lang, a United States prisoner sent from the Northern District, same wounds as Jones; Ewalt B. Perkins, Morrow county, contused wounds on arm and legs, badly bruised; James Dempsey, a United States prisoner from the Northern District, slightly wounded; Wm. Trussell, Preble county, wounded on arm and back; Harrison Smith, Miami county, lacerated scalp wound; Lester Tooley, Franklin county badly scalded in the face; Thomas Mulhaul, Cleveland, lacerated back; John Ryan, Miami county, burns on the arms and back, and contused wounds on the head and face, David Silk, Hamilton county, wounds in the back, head, fingers and face; W. W. Booth, Hamilton county, injured in bowels and arms; Louis Book, Fulton county, contused wound in side and elbow; W. Hazelbeck, Toledo, wounded in back, hand and head; J. Culp, Licking county, contused wound in hip; George Wellington (colored), Cuyahoga county, wounded in head; James Cosgrove, Seneca county, head lacerated; David Bard, Shelby county, belongs in Cincinnati, contused wound in head and back; Pat Ryan, Cuyahoga county, head and hands; Charles Walker, Van Wert county, contused wound on head; John Sharp, Lake county, wound in back: Frank Cain alias Davis, Erie county, head lacerated and contused wound in legs, John Snyder, Hamilton county, contused; Samuel Towsley, Summit county, wound in wrist; Moses Egelberg, Hamilton county, contused wound in back and legs; John Hornsby, Cuyahoga county, lacerated wound on scalp.

The Cause of the Explosion.

The engineer in charge of the boiler says he cannot account for the accident, as a second before the explosion occurred he had on but eighty-five pounds of steam. It is interesting in this connection to know that one end of this same boiler exploded about a year ago, and it is said it has leaked ever since, more or less. The loss will be about thirty thousand dollars.

LATER—The convicts injured by the Penitentiary boiler explosion to-day are all doing well to-night, and the surgeon in charge says all will in time recover, except Johnson, Meyers and Dempsey, who were so badly injured internally. The prison directors held a meeting to-night, and arranged for an investigation into the cause of the explosion. A defective boiler is to blame. Whether the directors will so discover or not is a question.

Horrible Calamity.

BELLEVILLE, Canada, June 22.—The night express went down past this place at 12:20 this morning full of passengers, among whom were many ministers of the English church on their way homeward from the Synod at Toronto. About eleven miles below Belleville ssation the engine jumped the track, carrying

Death and Fearful Torture

to six passengers in the forward cars. The baggage car remained on the track and telescoped the smoking car and the second class passenger car, leaving them on the top of the engine exposed to the escaping steam from the boiler. Here the poor creatures were hopelessly penned for some time breathing vapors of death, and suffering all the agony of immersion in the boiling cauldron of super-heated water. R. M. Roddy,

An Eye-Witness.

says: Immediately after the disaster he went to the second class car. It and the smoking car were telescoped and on the locomotive, the steam from which issuing from the cars was so dense that he could see nothing. One after another the scalded victims were crawling from the openings. Crowbars were immediately put into requisition by the passengers from the first class cars, all of whom escaped injury, and openings were made. Many were found entangled, and were extracted with the utmost difficulty, the timbers having to be broken. Five persons were found dead and carried to the road side where the wounded lay for nearly three hours in

The Most Fearful Agony.

Dr. Burdett, of Belleville, arrived at this time, and had them removed to the Pull man car. On their arrival here everything was promptly done to allay their sufferings. The medical men of the town were summoned, mattresses procurred and the large freight shed turned into a temporary hospital, where the patients received every possible attention. The medical men and their assistants are unremitting in their attentions, while ministers of the gospel vie with each other in their zeal in the administration of the sacred office. The sight was one to baffle description.

The Terrible Cries of the Sufferers

rent the ears of the lookers—on, who made every possible effort to grant their requests for water, and their condition under the influence of their terrible injuries was fearful to witness, while the prayers and cries of premonition of approaching dissolution were here and there heard.

After the injured arrived here some of them passed away, a happy relief being afforded from their terrible agonies. Those who were least injured walked about, swathed in bandages, and conversed freely about the occurrence of the night.

The express and baggage car were forced past the broken engine without injuring the express messenger or baggageman, but the smoking car telescoped the second class car. The latter going forward.

Knocked the Safety Valve off the Boiler,

and remained on the top of the engine, allowing the steam to fill the second class car, which was crowded with passengers, many of them lumbermen en route for Quebec. The two first class cars and Pullman car were comparatively uninjured and the passengers were trans-shipped and went East this forenoon. *Sixty-five men and women were fearfully scalded and otherwise injured, six of whom died on the spot.* Their bodies were brought to this place. Four more have died and others are dying every hour. Not more than one-third of the injured will live.

John Hibbert, the engineer, was instantly killed and the fireman badly injured. One of his legs will have to be amputated. H. Beilson, conductor, and the other train hands escaped uninjured. The wounded and dying are lying stretched on mattresses on the floor of the freight shed so much disfigured as to be unrecognizable. Five of the wounded, who were able to walk, left by the express train for Toronto.

A Terrible Prognosis.

BELLEVILLE, CAN., June 22., EVENING.—Since the report sent this afternoon twelve more of the injured by the railroad disaster have died, making twenty-three now, and others are dying. Medical men say that *not more than six or seven out of the sixty-five injured persons will live.*

The sufferings and appearance of the wounded are frightful. The killed and wounded were all second class passengers. The first class escaped uninjured.

FOREIGN.

GENEVA.

A New Basis for Final Agreement Discovered.

GENEVA, June 21.—The representatives of Great Britain before the Tribunal have gone to Chamoix, where they will stay until to-morrow. The Americans ave not left for Paris as they intended doing, but remain in this city. It is believed that the reason for this change in the programme is that supplementary articles to the Treaty upon a totally new base from the one submitted by Granville are now subject to negotiations. The chances for a satisfactory issue are believed to be increasing.

The American Agents not to Press the "Indirect" Claims.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—It is reported and believed here that the Arbitrators have arrived at the opinion that the indirect claims are not subjects for award of money damages and it is understood in view of this declaration that the American agents and counsel will not press the claims of that character.

The Tribunal of Arbitration Decides that the Claims for Indirect Damages are Not Properly Before the Board, and the American Agent Subscribes to the Decision.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—From the latest reliable information received here, there is no reason to believe, as stated in a recent Geneva telegram, that the supplementary articles to the Treaty of Washington, on a totally new basis from the ones submitted to Earl Granville, are now the subject of negotiation between the British and American Governments. On the contrary, there is truth in the allegation in some quarters at Geneva that at the next meeting of the Arbitrators the announcement will be made that the question of indirect damages is settled.

There is the best reason for the belief that at their brief session on the 19th instant the arbitrators decided that such claims cannot properly come before them, and they must therefore be excluded. On this announcement being formally made on the 26th instant it is not apprehended that there will be any further difficulty in proceeding with the business under the treaty. From the commencement of the controversy, ever since the American statement of the case was submitted to the Tribunal the British have contended that none but direct claims were known as the Alabama claims, and that the indirect losses were mentioned by the American High Commissioners, not as claims, but as grievances, and were mentioned only to be withdrawn from discussion. Our Government on the other hand has always contended that these claims were within the province of the Tribunal, and it therefore adhered to and never contemplated their withdrawal, it being considered necessary to present them in order to have a decision and prevent them from being brought up hereafter to disturb the harmony of the two nations. It is known that the supplemental acticle to the Treaty of Washington was proposed in order to relieve the two nations from their antagonistic positions but while the parties have been in correspondence regarding the amended phraseology of the article, and discussing the subject of a postponement of the proceedings until the next session of Congress, the Tribunal itself has come to a decision which renders controversy on these points unnecessary, and in fact has settled the question in a manner satisfactory to our government, judging from the despatch of Secretary Fish to Schenck on the 16th of April, in which he reiterate the views previously expressed, saying:

"Should that august tribunal decide that a State is not liable for the indirect or consequential results of an accidental or intentional violation of neutral obligations, the United States will unhesitatingly accept the decision. Should it on the other hand, decide that Great Britain is liable to this Government for such consequential results, they have that full faith in the British Government's observance of its engagements, to expect compliance with the judgment of the Tribunal which a solemn treaty between the two powers has created in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States. To the judgment of the Tribunal, when pronounced, the United States will implicitly bow. They confidently expect the same submission on the part of the great nation with which they entered into such solemn obligations."

Of course her Majesty's government must be satisfied with the decision of the Arbitrators excluding the consideration of indirect claims, and it is thought here that in consequence of this action of the Tribunal the additional article to the Treaty is rendered unnecessary, and will accordingly be altogether withdrawn from the controversy.

That Decision About Indirect Claims.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A Geneva special says the question of indirect claims has been definitely settled, and in a manner unexpected by the members of the Court. The American agent and counsel having been instructed to declare that the United States did not seek a money award for indirect losses, but only desired the settlement of the principle. Lord Tenterden, on the part of his government, called attention to the article of the treaty which gives the arbitrators only authority to consider claims in relation to money award, and submit that since the United States declared they did not seek money award for these classes of claims, they could not properly be entertained by the Court. The American counsel thereupon demanded judgment in this issue by the Court. The Court took time for its decision, but is known to have decided against the admissibility of the indirect claims. This judgment will be delivered, it is said, when the Court meets on Wednesday, the 26th inst., and is reported to be acceptable to both governments. All the members of the Court have left for Chamounix. They intend returning on Monday or Tuesday next, when the counsel on both sides will exchange results of their latest instructions, and arrange the order of business. During the recess Granville will negotiate with Fish on the subject.

Will Princess Nellie Take Part in the Proceedings?

General Sherman has arrived at Sevrick and is expected at Geneva on Sunday, as is also Miss Nellie Grant and party.

A Probable Adjournment.

GENEVA, June 22.—It is probable that upon the reassembling of the Tribunal next Wednesday an adjournment will be taken for four weeks, when the sitting of the Court will be open to the public.

A Long Stay.

LONDON, June 22.—A special despatch from Geneva to the *Standard* says: The counsellors for the American Government before the Tribunal of Arbitration have gone to Paris to return with their families to Geneva.

The *Standard's* despatch says that every thing in connection with the arbitration betokens a long stay of the English and American representatives at Geneva.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Supposed Suicide.

On Saturday last Mr. Geo. Hindman and his brother-in-law went out gunning near Paris, Washington Co. They returned home at noon leaving a squirrel "tread" in the woods near by which they were unable to capture. After dinner Mr. H. went out as was supposed for the purpose of gunning, but not returning at dusk, search was made and he was found shot dead through the heart, a short distance from where the squirrel hunt had taken place. His clothes were laid open and gave appearance of deliberation to the act. Deceased was a single man, and moody and subject to fits of depression.

The McCabe Will Case.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning, Judge Stowe made the following order in the McCabe will case:

Barr and McSwiggen, executors of McCabe, vs. The St. Paul's Orphan Asylum. And now, to-wit, June 24th, 1872, it appearing to the Court that the parties to the above case have agreed that the exceptions to the probate of the will of James McCabe, deceased, filed by the said Orphan Asylum, defendant, be withdrawn and the said case discontinued, and order and direct that the will of James McCabe, filed in this Court at the above number and term, be returned to the Register's office. By the Court.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending June 23d, 1872:

Accident, 2; cancer, of the eye, 1; cholera, 1; cholera, infantum, 5; consumption, 1; convulsions, 2; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; congestion, 1; congestion of the brain, 3; debility, 2. Diarrhœa, 1; disease of the liver, 1; dropsy of the brain, 1; eclampsia, 1; epilepsy, 1; fever, typhoid, 2; hip disease, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 1, inflammation of the brain, 3; inflammation of the lungs, 4; jaundice, 1; marasmus, 1; paralysis, 1; tapes mesenterica, 1; unknown, 2; whooping cough, 2; still births, 3.

Males, 27; females, 22; white, 48; colored, 1; total, 49.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Liberal Donation.

Yesterday morning the Allegheny County Agricultural Society met and elected permanent officers of follows: Hon. John E. Parke, president; Capt. John Young, vice-president; Geo. Whitney, recording secretary; Morris Chess, corresponding secretary, Moses Chess, treasurer; W. W. Patrick, librarian. Albert Bennett, managers, James Kelley, Jas. B. Lyon, Wm. A. Herron J. A. Jones, H. R. Chalfant, W. A. Reed, Alex. Speer, James Hall, W. A. Henlott.

The new charter of the society is of a very liberal nature, and among other things grants the society power to manufacture. At the meeting yesterday morning, James Kelly, Esq., of Wilkinsburg, donated to the society thirty acres of ground in the vicinity of East Liberty, and valued at about $200,000, for the purpose of erecting thereon a home and workshop for poor boys to learn trades.

THE SEWICKLEY WATER WORKS.

Trouble in the "Loyal" Camp.

Some days ago the *people* of Sewickley held a meeting and took action with reference to the erection of a water works at that place. In furtheraunce of their action Committees were appointed from which Democrats, many of whom—like Col. McKelvey had worked energetically in the movement—were systematically excluded. To call it an oversight is to be purposely blind to facts. This sort of thing used to be populnr among the "loyal" people during the war, when the Democrats were regarded as men not to be trusted with official or political position.

We were under the impression that this ntensely loyal and intensely patriotic class was small in numbers, respectability and influence, but it appears there is about enough of these patriotic gentlemen eft in Sewickly to delay or prevent a needed public measnrk, unless they can be induced to stand aside and allow sensible citizens to control measures in a sensible way. Let the citizens "irrespective of party" come to the front when public measures are to inaugurated and all will be well. If Democrats cannot be trusted in these matters, give us a "square deal" and say so at once.

RAMPANT ROWDYISM.

Drunken Scoundrels Breaking into a Church.

Either the whisky in Wilkinsburg must be of the fifth proof forty horse power, rot gut order, or the rowdies of that delectable borough must be particularly demoralized and debased when they can employ their leisure hours to no better purpose than breaking into churches and disturbing religious gatherings. On Sunday evening last a gang of bummers provided themselves with a jug of whisky, and stationed themselves in an old school house near the Methodist Church in Wilkinsburg. They drank the whisky and amused themselves between drinks by insulting ladies who passed by on their way to church. After the service had commenced the whole party entered the church and took seats near the door. They were so disorderly that some of the members of the church went to them and attempted to quiet them, but their efforts were unavailing, and, as a last resort, they were forcibly ejected. They remained outside of the building and annoyed the congregation by firing off shooting crackers, loud talking and swearing. When the services were over the roughs followed Mr. Johnson, who had taken a leading part in ejecting them, and when within a short distance of his home, they attacked and beat him in a brutal manner. Mr. James Kelly and another member of the church interfered on behalf of Mr. Johnson, when the roughs turned on them and beat them severely. After having taken their revenge they left, and some of them suddenly disappeared from the neighborhood. We understand that informations have been made against the assailants before Deputy Mayor Phillips, and it is to be hoped that every one will be apprehended. The members of the church have been frequently annoyed, but have always declined to prosecute because of promises of future good behavior. They owe it to themselves and the community to pursue these miscreants to the fullest extent of the law.

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Overdosed With Laudanum.

Mrs. Eleanor Stewart, a widow lady forty years of age, and a resident at Bennett's Station, two miles from Allegheny city, came to the city yesterday and stopped at the milliner store of Mrs. McKelvey on Federal street to rest herself.

As Mrs. S. had been subject to fits of nervous prostration, she carried with her a small vial of laudanum which she used occasionally to ease her sufferings. Being somewhat exhausted yesterday she lay down in the room of Mrs. McK. and took what proved to be an overdose of laudanum as she slept from eight o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon when she was found dead. No inquest will be held.

DEATH IN THE TOOMBS.

Rum the Cause.

Yesterday morning a man named John Kaherwitz, a prisoner in the county jail, was found dead in his cell in that institution. He was placed in jail three or four days ago, his wife having preferred a charge of assault and battery against him. He had been indulging in excessive drinking for some time before his arrest, and since his imprisonment has suffered greatly from the effects of his dissipation. Yesterday he was on the verge of delirium tremens, and was under the physician's care. In the cell with him were two other prisoners, but it seems they observed nothing unusual during the night. Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, when they awoke they found the unfortunate man dead, his body and limbs greatly distorted, and his face frightfully discolored. The indications were that he had died in a fit of some kind. Deceased was thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and family, and was a brewer by occupation.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday and a verdict was returned of death from congestion of the brain, superinduced by excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

The Iron City College.

We call attention to the fact that this popular and successful institution for the practical education of young men continues in operation the year round without vacations of any kind, and as the school is much less thronged at this season of the year than during the fall and winter months, students will find it greatly to their interest, wherever practicable, to attend during the summer. Its fine, large, airy and cheerful rooms make it a very desirable as well as a most profitable place to spend a few weeks or months during the summer. Circulars giving full particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal, Prof. J. C. Smith, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DUNGEONS DEEP AND DARK.

A Curious Discovery near St. Augustine, Fla.

F. L. Dancy furnishes to ths St. Augustine *Examiner* the following account of the discovery of the dungeon at Fort Marion, concerning which incorrect statements have been published. The discovery has been attributed to Lieut. Tuttle, but the writer says:

Lieut. Tuttle of the United States engineers, did have charge of this fort and the repairs of the sea wall in 1853, but he did nothing toward the repairs of the fort, nor did he investigate its secret recesses or concealed dungeons.

In 1836, having then resigned my commission as a lieutenant in the 2nd regiment of United States artillery, I was appointed by the secretary of war to take charge and superintend the "repairs of Fort Marion, and the sea-wall at St. Augustine." Soon after taking charge I found the terra plain of the gorge of the northeast angle of the bastion had broken through and settled down, and partly closed a door of the east casemate in the north curtain. This door, which was partially closed with the debris from the terra plain evidently led to some other cell, and I caused the obstructions to be removed until a solid wall of masonry across the throat of the bastion was unearthed, and on examination I found it in the shape of a different age of masonry, which blocked my further progress. I called in my chief mason Thomas Hall, with his tools, who soon cut out new mason work, revealing an extensive room fifteen by twenty feet, but so dark within as to render objects invisible on first entering. A light was procured, and the cell carefully examined by myself and Mr. Hall, when everything that was found was a few chunks of wood about eight inches long, charred at one end. These were about the center of the cell—a ring and iron staple inserted in the wall, and two or three bits of beef bones, such as would be sawed by a butcher from the hind quarter of a beef. Near to, and along the north wall, I gathered up a few human bones—the fore arm leg bones. These bones I carried to the barracks and exhibited to Dr. Weightman, then the United States Surgeon for that station, who pronounced them human bones.

In a short time they crumbled to powder. The whole discovery was viewed as so small a matter that I do not at this day remember if it was even reported to the War Department. There was at the same time discovered by my workmen an opening into a well or entrance to a secret outlet under the door of one of the cells which had a square stone fitted into it, and the tabby floor of the cell was built over it. It was about two feet square at the top, and went down in an oval or jug shape about eight feet, but being full of trash and water, it was examined no further. It may have been intended for a cistern, or it may have been the entrance to a subterranean outlet from the interior of the fort, to communicate with the country outside of the city, and the mason work may have given away. It is the general belief that such an outlet did at one time exist.

Important to Pensioners.

The following circular has been issued by the Acting Commissioner of Pensions:

Persons who are already pensioned under act of June 6, 1866, at either of the rates of fifteen, twenty or twenty-five dollars, are entitled by an act passed June 8, 1872, to increased rates, and may secure such increase without formal application and without the intervention of an attorney; nor will any attorneyship be recognized in such cases. A letter from the pensioner pensioned as above, his present pension certificate, and giving his post office address, will be a sufficient claim for the increase. The certificate will receive such endorsement by this office as will then be forwarded to the pension agency at which the pension is payable, and the pensioner will be notified of such transmission.

Pimples on the Face.

Eruptions, Blotches, Scrofulous diseases, and all sores arising from impure blood, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. 585.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	113⅝
United States 6s, 1881, bid	114½@114⅝
United States 6s (Coupons)	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	114⅛@114¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, bid	114⅛@11 5
United States 5-20s, 1868	114⅛@114⅜
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	117⅛@117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	117⅛@117⅜
United States 7-30s	110⅝@110⅞
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	111⅛@111½
Currency 6ps	114½
New 5 Per Cents	112⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, June 27, 1872.

REMARKS.—The dullness we have before noted continues, and we have seldom noticed less inclination to operate, dealers are purchasing merely sufficient to meet their current wants. This will probably be the situation for some time, at least until after the July settlements have been made. Our rivers are down to low water marks, navigation to the lower ports being suspended for the present until we have more water; boats are still running in the slackwater, and continue to transacta fair business. Flour—The market at present is in a very unsettled condition; the difference in the views of dealers are such that sales are confined altogether to the wants of the home trade; buyers contend that prices have not yet touched bottom, hence their purchases are governed accordingly. The stock in first hands is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Grain—We have nothing new to note in regard to grain; the market is as dull as ever, and holders are anxious to sell out as soon as possible. The eastern and western markets continue dull and are devoid of either life or activity. The receipts of wheat are increasing. The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	578
Corn, sacks	260
Barley, sacks	258
Oats, sacks	3,873
Wheat, sacks	1,142
Rye, sacks	190
Apples, bbls	28
Butter, packages	46
Bacon, tierces	98

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; store sales were made at the usual advance:

GROCERIES—The excitement noted some days since has passed away and prices generally have declined. Refined sugars fell from ¼ to ½c, other articles the same as last quoted. The current rates are as follows:

COFFEE—Rio—choice, 26¼a27c; prime, 26a26¾c; good, 25¼c; fair, 25c. Roasted, pure, 29a30c; lower grades 27a28c.

REFINED SUGARS—Standard, hards, 13¾c; A coffee, 12¾c; B, 13¾c; ex. C, 12¼c; C yellow and circle C, 12¼c.

RAW SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11a11½c; prime, 10¾c; good, 10c; fair 9½c. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾c; prime, 10¼c. Demerara—Choice, 11¾c; good, 11¼c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Choice, 80c; prime, 65c, good, 70c; fair, 65c.

SYRUPS—Fancy white drips 65c; white honey 60c; Havemeyer, & elder's 55a58c; other grades from 40a60c.

RICE—Carolina choice 9½c; prime 9¼c; good 9c; Rangoon 8a8¼c; patna 8¾a9c.

SPICES—Grain pepper 54c; do pimento 16c; cassia 50c; cloves 25c; nutmegs $1 25.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Dealers report a steady market and a fair business at the following: Hams sugar cured 12¾c; canvassed 13c; sugar cured shoulders 8¼c; plain 6¼c; sides ribbed 8c; clear sides 9c. Breakfast bacon 10¾a11c; dried beef 18¼c. Ham sausage 10c. Mess pork $14 50. Lard tierces 9¾c; kegs 10¾c; buckets 11¼c.

POTATOES—The old stock continues dull; prices are too unsettled to quote; we note sales of new at $3 00a4 00 per barrel.

HAY—Market well supplied; prices are unchanged; we note sales of baled at $23, 25a25 per ton.

APPLE BUTTER—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands. Dealers report a fair business doing at the following figures: 65, 70a75c per gallon as per quality.

ASHES—Market steady. The current rates are: Soda ash, common, 4⅝ per cwt 4¼c; refined 58 per cwt 6¼c; arsenic 3¼c; nitrate soda 5½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c per pound.

BUTTER—Remains a drug although there can be no doubt but that prices have touched bottom. We note sales for local purposes at 10, 12a15c per pound.

BROOM CORN—The market was entirely devoid of animation. Sales in a small way were made at 4, 7a8c per pound.

BEANS—With a moderate supply in the market; we can report sales at $2 75a3 00a3 25 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Is selling at 36a38c per pound.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is in ample supply, prices have been uniform for some time at $3 50 per case.

CORN MEAL—is reported steady at $3 25 per barrel.

CHEESE—We can report fair receipts with a fair stock in first hands; previous prices have been fairly maintained; we quote dairy at 11a12c; Factory 12¾a13c; Goshen 13¾a14c.

CANNED GOODS—The season for activity is about over, the sales for some time past being limited; prices are very unsettled; we omit figures as they would contain but little information.

COUNTRY BACON—Whilst the receipts have fallen off there has been no change in prices; dealers report sales at: Hams 9a10c; clear sides 6a6½c; shoulders 4a5c per pound; country lard sold at 7a8c per pound.

CARBON OIL—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand; dealers report sales of standard brands in round lots at 19½a20c per gallon; small sales commanded the usual advance.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; we can report sales of Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $2a2 25; Louisville $2 50a2 75; calcined plaster $4a4 50; land plaster $8 25a3 50; Cleveland lime $2; eastern $1 75 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Seems to be neglected; prices are weak but no lower; peaches, halves, 8¼a9c; mixed, 7¼a9c; quarters, 6a7c. Apples sold at 9, 10a11c per pound.

EGGS—Dull; we note sales at 14a15c per dozen.

FLOUR—We have to note a dull market and a decline in prices on all brands; we note sales of spring fair to choice at $8 00a8 50; winter wheat, $8 50a9 00. Rye flour, $5 75a6 00 per barrel.

GRAIN—Prices continue weak; a further decline has been established. Wheat—There is no fixed price; the best offer for red being $1 60a1 65 per bushel. Oats continue very dull; holders were disposed to make further concessions in order to effect sales; we quote first hands at 43a44c; store, 46a47c. Corn, shelled is lower, quoted on the track at 60a61c; elevator at 62a63c; ear, 61a62c. Rye steady at 95ca$1; scarcely anything doing. Barley no sales.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, June 26, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market was a weak one; in fact there were no sales of special mention. Dealers are still apart in their views. Refined appeared firmer at the same figures that ruled the previous day. The general impression is that prices have touched bottom. The nominal rates are:

CRUDE

Spot	10c
June	10c
July	10c
Parker's	$3 80

Settlements were made at $3 80.

For prices in other parts of the oil regions, see dispatches.

REFINED.

Holders yesterday appeared firm in their views. We quote:

Spot	22¼a22¾c
July	22¾c
August	22½c
September	22⅞c

The above for eastern delivery.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet but prices have undergone no change, with sales of

City brand	$1 83a1 85
Country brand	1 73a1 75

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, June 26.—The *Courier* says: There was a better feeling in the market to day.

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls	Spot		3 85
1,000	"	"	3 87½
1,000	"	"	3 90
1,000	"	"	3 92½
1,000	"	" at auction	3 90

LOWER ROAD.

500 bbls.	spot	3 92½

OIL CITY

1,000 bbls spot	4 00

NEW YORK, June 26.—Closing Tuesday—Crude bulk shows a further fractional advance; sales of 1,000 bbls. on private terms; we quote 12¾c asked. Refined has a better tone; sales of 1,000 bbls. resale of June contracts at 22¾c; 1,000 bbls. last half July at 22¾c. Philadelpia market unchanged; sales of 1,000 bbls. June at 22½c, and 2,000 last half of July at 22½c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, PITTSBURGH, Monday, June 24, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts by the various railroads centering at the Union yards were large, being fully up with the demand. There was also some lots driven from the East Liberty yards in want of a purchaser. The market opened about the usual time. Buyers generally were offering lower prices; this, however, did not meet the views of holders. Butchers were disposed to complain about prices, and say that rough and boiling meats are hard to sell unless at low prices; of course they predict a speedy change.

STOCKERS.

The number on sale was small. Prices are unchanged, and range from $4 50a5 50 as per quality and condition. Following are the rates current:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers	$6 90
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	6 75a6 85
Medium, 1,200 lbs steers	6 50a6 60
Common	5 75a6 25
Bulls, &c	3 00a4 00

SHEEP.

The market was fairly supplied with sheep and lambs. The demand was moderately active, with the principle energy for the very best grades. The feeling all week has been bad and inclined downwards, and to-day has been no improvement, the market dull at the following:

Extra	$5 25a5 50
Prime	5 00a5 25
Medium	4 50a4 75
Common	3 00a4 00

HOGS.

The advance as yet is sustained, though with heavy receipts and continued warm weather it would not surprise us to see the market go back again. Following are the rates at which the different grades are changing hands:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 60
Prime Philadelphia	4 50a4 55
Yorkers	4 30a4 40
Common Yorkers	4 20a4 25

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, SAEURDAY, June 22, 1872.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle in the market today was sufficient to meet the wants of the trade. The quality, however, was not very good. The result was buyers were not anxious to invest. Advices from the east were unfavorable for holders. In fact the market was reported bad. As a matter of course quite a number remained in the pens unsold. Most of them will be driven to the Allegheny market.

Following are the rates current for the different grades:

Extra 1400 to 1500 lb steers	$ 6 90
Prime 1300 lbs steers	6 75 to 6 85
Good 1200 lbs steers	6 50 to 6 60
Fair 1000 lbs steers	5 75 to 6 25
Bulls	3 00 to 4 00
Cows	3 50 to 4 50
Stock steers	5 00 to 5 50

HOGS.

The warm spell of weather has caused a falling off in the receipts of hogs. The result was a firmer market and an advance in prices. The feeling continues to favor holders. The feeling at this time is good and sales of good hogs are made about as fast as they arrive. The market closes firm at the following figures:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 60
Prime Philadelphia	4 50a4 55
Yorkers, good	4 30a4 40
Yorkers, common	4 20a4 25

SHEEP.

The market may be noted as being in a very demoralized condition. The supply was in excess of the remained in the pens in want of purchasers. A great many sheep have been shipped through on first hands, on account of purchasers. The market closed dull and depressed at about the following prices.

Extra, 90 lbs	$5 25a5 50
Prime, 80 to 85 lbs	4 75a5 00
Medium, 85 to 80 lbs	4 25a5 20
Common	3 00a4 00

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—Flour 25c lower. Wheat dull and 3c lower. No 1 red winter offered at $1 60 without buyers. Corn dull at 60c. Oats steady; No 1 state 42c. Refined petroleum unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, June 24, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Depot were about forty car loads, seven hundred head. Of the above about one half came from Chicago and the balance from Ohio and Indiana. In addition to these there were about one hundred head of common cattle from the surrounding country, making in the neighborhood of eight hundred and twenty head as the total of offerings. The market opened up slow and continued so until the close. The quality of the offerings was hardly as good as they have been lately, a great many thin grass cattle being on sale. The butchers were evidently disposed to act bearish at eight o'clock very little cattle had been sold. As above noted trade ruled slow and dull, and some parties withdrew their stock from the market, claiming that it would bring more wholesale than they could get retail here. Prime and extra butcher stock although they changed hands slowly brought pretty near last week's prices, though the determination of butchers to force the market down had some effect on prices. Common cattle of which grades there was a little more than a full supply brought prices from ¼ to ½c less than last week and at the decline dragged slow. The season of the year has now arrived when the market is overstocked every once in a while, and butchers will take advantage and buy low down. On this account for some time we may expect to have markets which will be governed entirely by the supply. The general feeling is that for some time common stock will rule low while good and prime will bring fair prices. A few cattle sold as high as $7 50, but it was only for choice of lots, and we venture the opinion that not 50 cattle brought the price. The great bulk of sales of prime and good stock ranged from $6 50 to 7 00.

BULLS.

The supply of bulls on sale this morning was rather large. The market was unusually dull and we are certain that this grade of cattle sold lower than they have for a long time. We are cognizant of the sale of one lot at $2 80 per hundred, a lower price than they cost in Ohio. There was really no market and what was sold were at buyers' own figures.

FRESH COWS.

The supply of fresh cows was liberal and consisted of a few really good, and the balance rather common. The market for good milch cows, (while prices cannot be said to be high,) is fair and no difficulty is experienced making sales. The best sold to-day from $40 to $50, and from these figures down to $25 for rather inferior stock

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was large, footing up between 1,800 and 2,000 head. The market for sheep was slow, and seemed to sympathize with that of cattle. Prices were a shade lower than last week on all kinds and grades, excepting choice lambs, which sold well. The offerings for some time will be heavy, and in consequence low markets will rule. The bulk of the offerings was rather common, although enough prime stock was on sale to supply the demand.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Gold steady at 113¼a113⅜.

Loans from 1 to 3 per cent for carrying.

Clearings $39,000,000.

Treasury disbursements $3,190,000, mainly interest on public debt. Export $281,000, including $100,000 in silver.

Governments firm.

State bonds dull and steady.

Money easy at 3 to 5 per cent.

Stocks dull: the only appearance of activity being in Erie and Pacific Mail. The market was slightly lower but closed steady.

PRODUCE.

Cotton firm; middling upland 26¼c. Flour dull and heavy, superfine Western and State $5 55a6 15; common to good extra $6 45a7 00; good to choice $7 05a7 90; St. Louis $8 10a12 00. Rye flour $4 00a4 90. Corn meal quiet. Whisky scarce and firmer at 92c. Wheat higher; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat $1 59; winter and red Western $1 72, amber Western afloat $1 76a1 80; No. 2 Chicago $1 58. Rye dull; Western 85c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair request; Western mixed 60a64c; sail 65a66c; white Western 79c. Oats dull and lower; western 46c; Ohio 47a48c. Eggs quiet and firm; western 18a18½. Hay steady. Hops firm. Leather steady at 27a29c. Orinoco 26a27c. Wool dull; pulled 65c. Coffee dull; Rio 16¼a19¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾a9c. Crude petroleum 12½a12¾c; refined 22½c. Turpentine dull at 53a54c. Pork firmer; mess $13 25a13 30; prime mess $12 50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats steady; ham 9½a12c; shoulders 5¼a5¾c; middles steady; long clear 7½c. Lard heavy: No. a to prime steam 8¾a 0¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter firm; western 10 a16c. Cheese heavy; new 10a12¾c.

METALS.

Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake quiet at $34. Iron: Scotch pig firm $46a52; American $50a53; bar quiet; $115; Russia sheet steady; $18½. Nails steady; cut $5 75; clinch $7 25a7 75c; horse shoe $22a33.

DRY GOODS.

Printing cloths reported firmer; prices of 8¼c for 64x64; extras being now refused for contracts from July to October. This is the only perceptible change in our market to-day, other domestics maintaining their values without much business doing, no improvement is looked for until Monday after the Fourth at least. Imported ribbons were much better looked after at auction to-day, and although prices were not much improved there was an unusual amount of repeats at prices going cash. Widths in Stuart plaid and fancy block patterns were the most looked after along with blacks, whites, blues and feutre.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—Cotton steady; low middling 24½c. Flour firm; winter $7a7 25. Wheat dull and lower; best samples red $1 45a1 50. Corn dull and lower at 47c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80a83c. Oats quiet at 36a39c. Barley dull. Coffee dull; prime 23½a24c. Molasses firm. Linseed oil firm at 95c. Lard oil quiet at 70a72c. Eggs drooping at 12c. Butter quiet. Mess pork quiet; regular $12 00a12 25. Lard firm; kettle 9c; steam 8¾c, summer 8½c. Bulk meat firm; shoulders 4⅝c; sides, clear rib, 6⅜; clear 6⅞c. Bacon firm; shoulders 5¼c; sides clear rib, 7¼c; clear 7¼c. Whisky dull and a shade lower at 87c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Flour quiet and weak; inferior $5 25a5 75; extras $6 00a7 00. Wheat very dell; red $1 80; white $1 90a2 00. Rye nominal at 87a88c. Corn very dull; yellow 66c; mixed western 63c. Oats dull; white 45c. Barley and malt very dull. Crude petroleum 17c; refined 22½a22¾c. Whisky 91¼a92c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Flour dull; extra spring $6 75a7 50. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No 2 spring $1 28¼ cash, $1 29 for July. $1 26 for August. Corn—No 2 mixed quiet and unsettled at 42½c cash, 42⅞c for July, 44¾c for August. Oats firm: No 2, 29a29½c cash, 29a29⅝c for July. Rye dull and lifeless at 60c. Barley dull at 47a50c. Mess pork steady at $12 37a12 40. Lard stronger at $8 80. Hams in pickle firmer at 9½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4¾a4½c; short ribs 6¾a6¾c. Highwines firm and steady at 86c for iron bound. Hogs active but lower at $3 80a4 15.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—Tobacco strong; sales 223 hhds. Bagging in limited demand but unchanged. Cotton quiet; middling 25¼c. Flour inactive; best grades declined; medium and low grades unchanged; extra family $6 75. Wheat dull; new $1 25a1 35; holders still asking $1 50. Mess pork $12 00. Bacon shoulders 5¾c; sides, clear rib, 7½c; clear 7¾c; hams, sugar-cured, 12¼a12½c. Lard, 9c for keg; sales 1,000 tierces. Whisky steady with sales at 87c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 26.—Wheat dull and drooping; No 1 white Michigan $1 62½; amber Michigan $1 53; No 1 red $1 65; D. and M. red $1 45. Corn dull; high mixed 49¾; low mixed 48½; Michigan 48a43½c. Oats dull; No 1 36¼c; Michigan 25h. Pork and lard unchanged.

MARRIED.

WRIGHT—SHRUM—On Wednesday evening, June 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. N. P. Hacke, ROBERT W. WRIGHT, of Pittsburgh, and Miss LUCY R., daughter of Reuben Shrum, Esq., of Greensburg, Pa.

DIED.

DEMPSEY—On Tuesday morning, June 25th, at six o'clock, MARY, wife of Capt. D. Dempsey, aged forty five years.

ANSHUTZ—On yesterday, June 19, JOHN HENRY ANSHUTZ, in his thirty-seventh year, at his residence, No. 107 Washington street, Allegheny.

BROWN—On Thursday, June 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., HARRY BROWN, aged 14 years and 9 days.

SHANNON—On Thursday morning, June 20, SALLIE MCKAIN, daughter of W. T. and M. S. Shannon, aged 7 months and 20 days.

VANDERGRIFT—On Wednesday, June 19, at 2½ o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET, wife of James Vandergrift, aged 62 years, 2 months and 5 days.

STEWART—Suddenly, on Monday, June 24th, 1872, Mrs. ELEANOR STEWART, in the 40th year of her age.

MORRIS—On Tuesday, June 25th, at ten o'clock A. M., WILLIE CLIFFORD, only son of William W. and Emma Morris.

COLEMAN—On Tuesday, June 25th, at half past six o'clock A. M., WILLIAM COLEMAN, in the 46th year yf his age.

Lost Health Regained.

Self-neglect lays the foundation of much bodily suffering. As a rule, men are more solicitous to repair and preserve their houses, stock in trade and other perishable property than to repair and preserve themselves. They can see when a wall requires a prop or a weak structure a girder, but appear to be unconscious of, or indifferent to, the cracks and flaws and evidences of decay in their own frail and sensitive organizations.

The consequence of this want of common prudence is that thousands fall by the wayside in the prime of life every year who might have lived to enjoy a hale and hearty old age, if they had resorted to the proper means of recruiting their failing vigor at the proper time.

Seeing what that famous vitalizing and invigorating elixir, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has done for countless multitudes of the enervated and broken down, and with the long, unbroken record of its cures before him, it seems amazing that any sufferer from premature decay, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, biliousness, chronic constipation, or disease of a remittent or intermittent character, should delay, even for an hour, to seek the aid which its toning, regulating and invigorating properties have never failed to afford.

It is no exaggeration to say that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most faithful ally of nature, in her struggles with weakness and disease, that medical botany and honest chemistry have yet given to the world.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market Street.

HARDNESS OF HEARING.

Let those who have defective hearing pay the same attention to it that they would to any other ailment of the human system, and they will find it as fully remediable. The tidal sound of the ear, the singing of birds, the noise like a tea kettle, and the sound like grasshoppers and spindles, are but the forerunners of far more serious ailments than are at first conceived of, and, unless remedied, will end in serious impairment of hearing. Many persons find, all at once, that they are deaf, and can hardly divine the cause. If searched into, they will find that it was some seemingly trifling cause, which, if attended to in the beginning, would have saved not only a great deal of annoyance and suffering, but would at the same time have hindered an incurable deafness or a troublesome hardness of hearing. Scores of people who find themselves afflicted with swellings about the neck, catarrhal afflictions, &c., would, if they had the matter properly investigated, find it traceable to some obstruction of the aural passages. There is no reason of any force whatever, why diseases of the ear should not be as amenable to scientific treatment as any other, and if the proper application of science were made to them in time, they would be just as curable. We would advise our readers who may be afflicted in this way to consult DR. KEYSER, who has every appliance for the examination and cure of aural maladies. DR. KEYSER'S office, 107 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M.

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Near the Soldier's Monument,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Spring and Plain Wagons, Carts, and Wheelbarrows of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order. Our

Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon.

We warrant to be the strongest and lightest wagon in use. Dealers and contractors supplied at low prices.

C. COLEMAN & SON.

au28:d&Wly

DIVIDEND NOTICE — THE Board of Managers of the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road Company have this day declared a dividend of two dollars per share on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, at the office of the Treasurer, at Second National Bank, Allegheny city. ROBERT MORROW, Pres't.

PITTSBURGH, June 26, 1872. je25-2td1tW

NOTICE — APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Ætna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny. je26:6TW6m

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES, 6:1 Nassau street, New York